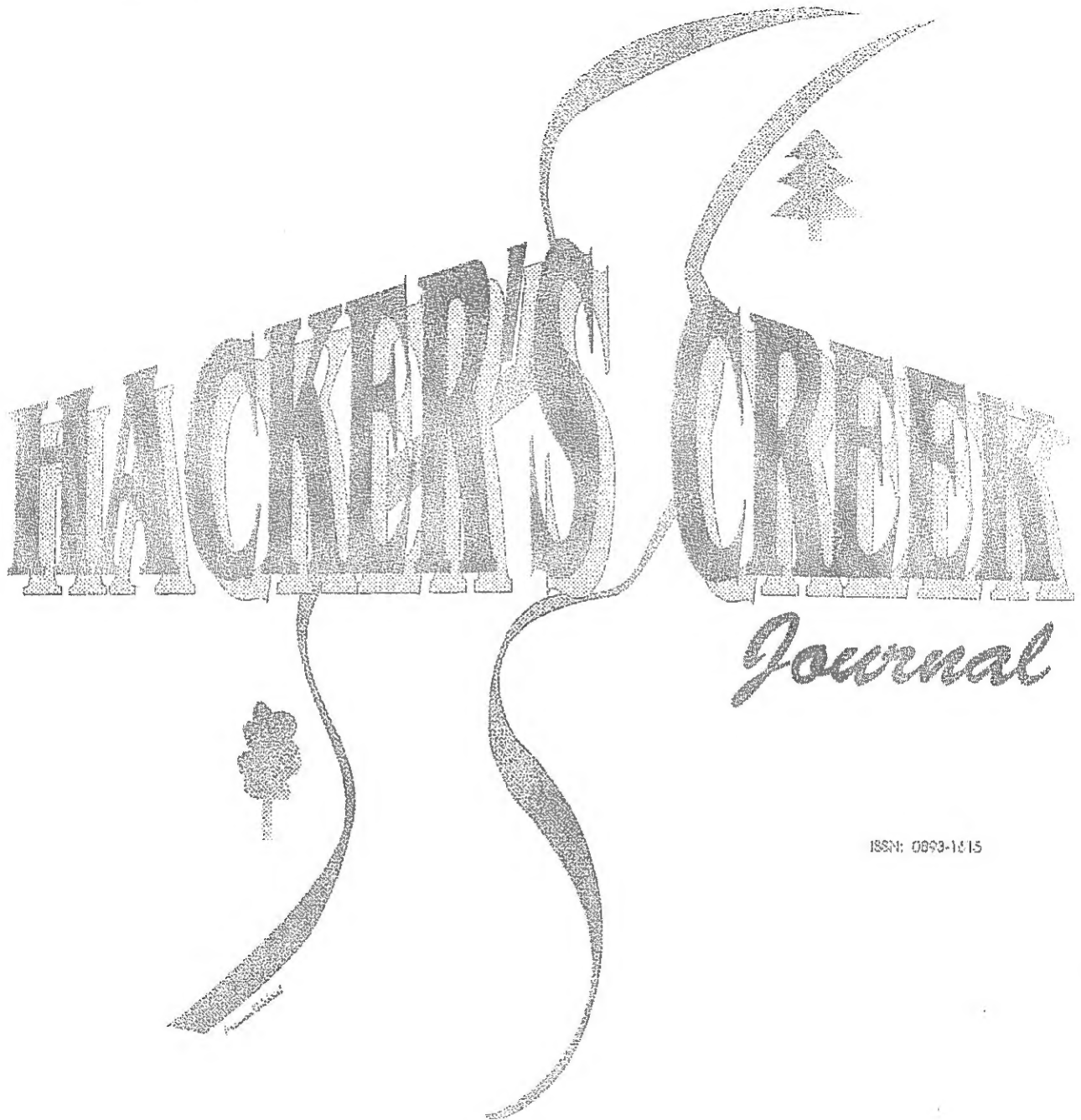


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An Historical & Genealogical Society of Central West Virginia
Organized in 1982

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ANNUAL GATHERING: THE ANNUAL MEETING OF IS HELD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST OF EACH YEAR. COME AND JOIN US AND LEARN ABOUT THE PIONEERS. BRING YOUR GENELOGICAL MATERIALS, PICTURES, AND MEMENTOS AND SPEND A GLORIOUS WEEKEND WITH YOUR COUSINS.



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In his letter, Charlie speaks of "growing pains"; but he left it up to me to explain.

It began in April when Patricia Viellenave indicated that she did not have the time to devote to the position that is one of the most time consuming of HCPD - that of treasurer. Patricia is home schooling her daughter Ashley. Ashley is a great student, but the job is a big one and requires a lot of the mother-teacher's time. We wished her well and began to search for a new treasurer. Robert F. "Bob" McWhorter of Morgantown had expressed an interest in becoming "involved" in the management of HCPD "as soon as I retire." His retirement was scheduled for May and we knew it. Bob, as retiring student activities director of WVU and from experience gained in other positions at the university, was well qualified for the duties he would assume. We asked. He said, "Yes, if Christina will help me with the day-to-day computer entry." Bob assumed the duties of treasurer on April 24.

But wait, our growing pains were not over. Effective May 9 Christina, our executive director, resigned to assume duties at Prickett's Fort in Marion County. We planned a party for her and then posed the question, "What are we going to do?"

After much discussion and some arm twisting, I was persuaded to resign as editor and as a member of the Executive Board and become your new Executive Director. Raydine Teicheira became the editor-in-chief of the Journal and has the voting privilege of the office on the Board. Linda Brake Meyers is the copy and graphics editor, a job she can do from her home in Byron, Illinois, with help from e-mail, fax machines and snail mail. Jane Boyer and David Armstrong both retain their positions on the staff. At the board's request, I will remain a member of the editorial staff for matters of historical accuracy, content, etc.

You may wonder why we call this "growing pains." Back in the olden days (was it only 1991) we had 400 members. When we mailed the last Journal three weeks ago, there were 702. Today, June 8, 1995, we have 712. Each member requires a certain amount of time to process, answer questions, do tidbits of research for, etc. There are some days when just answering the mail requires four or five house work by two or three people. No one's complaining, mind you; I'm just telling you like it is. So, when the day come that you're "lost" in the computer or a inquiry you send isn't answered quite as fast as you'd hope it would be, perhaps you'll understand and say, "I know they'll get around to me".

Registrations for gathering are coming in at a rapid clip. We're all excited about the planned program and the dedication of our new library on Saturday, August 12. We hope you'll all be able to be with us.

Till then -
Joy Gilchrist
Executive Director

CHAT
WITH
CHARLIE



Dear Members:

Everything is coming along well on the home front. We received a grant from Benedum Foundation for \$2000 to install air conditioning in the new library. We are still unpacking and organizing. And our growing pains are still growing.

Irma keeps adding about two to three feet of books every week. Otis Reed enters them in the computer, then the other volunteers shelve them.

On behalf of the Executive Board, we would like to thank the volunteers who devote so much time to keeping our library open. Besides the "old faithfuls" Mary Lee Smith, Irma Curtis, Eva Newlon, Cary Williams, Raydine Teicheira, Nancy Jackson and Elizabeth Reel, we extend a big thanks to our new library helpers Joy Cottrill, Jeanette Bennett, Glea Waugh, Betty & Randall Nicholson, and Maurice and Bertha Allman. Larry Cotrill and Bob Newman are helping keep the grass and weeds under control. Six-year-old Stevie Coakley, the Cottrill's grandson, is in charge of dusting. (It's amazing what cobwebs a youngster on his knees can find!)

It seems like every day we have new people finding us and joining HCPD. We hope to see a lot of new members at this year's gathering and look forward to you old members as you come and meet some of your long-lost cousins.

CHARLIE

THANK YOU

PATRICIA VIELLENAVE
for devoting your valuable time
as our treasurer when we needed
you most!

RAP WITH RAYDINE



As I sat down this morning to pen my message as your new editor I was thinking - "How can I assure our members that the Hacker's Creek Journal will maintain its reputation as a unique publication? Can we manage to blend statistics, genealogical information and stories and still maintain the high quality of the last twelve years?"

My mind went back to the early years of our organization when Joy lived in Ohio. She put all of the information for a particular issue into journal format, then sent it to Lolita Guthrie in Bowling Green. As I understood the process, Lolita cut and pasted to make it camera ready and took it to the printers. She and friends (and how many remained friends I don't know) collated it by hand, stapled and boxed it. Somehow it got to Jane Lew, and I recall that Jim Strong brought it to me from Canton when I became secretary-treasurer. I addressed envelopes and sorted zip codes by piling journals all over the living room.

Joy and Chuck's move to West Virginia made the process easier. She got the journal ready, I proofed it, we took it to the printer and a crew of us mailed it, a task made easier with computer zip code and mailing label lists.

Once again we're faced with change. We knew that Christina would move on one day, but her departure soon after our move meant that we must make some adjustments. Since Joy was most familiar with the daily administration of the office it seemed logical for her to take over as administrative director.

So -- the result of this upheaval is that I get to wear another hat! I've been charter member, half-hearted member, interested volunteer, secretary-treasurer, correspondence secretary, and now - editor. Joy will continue to contribute, Linda Meyers will be assistant editor, as will David Armstrong, and Dena Jane Crider will ready it for printing. I will coordinate, proof-read, dicker with the printer and be responsible for mailing. Together we should continue to publish quarterly journals and newsletters as needed.

Please let us know how we're doing - and CONTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTE our stories and articles are valuable - share them with us!

Love from

Cousin Raydine Teixeira

**THE ROAD TO BUCKHANNON RUN-STARCHER CEMETERY
IS NOW OPEN. CEMETERY IS CLEAN AND FENCED.**

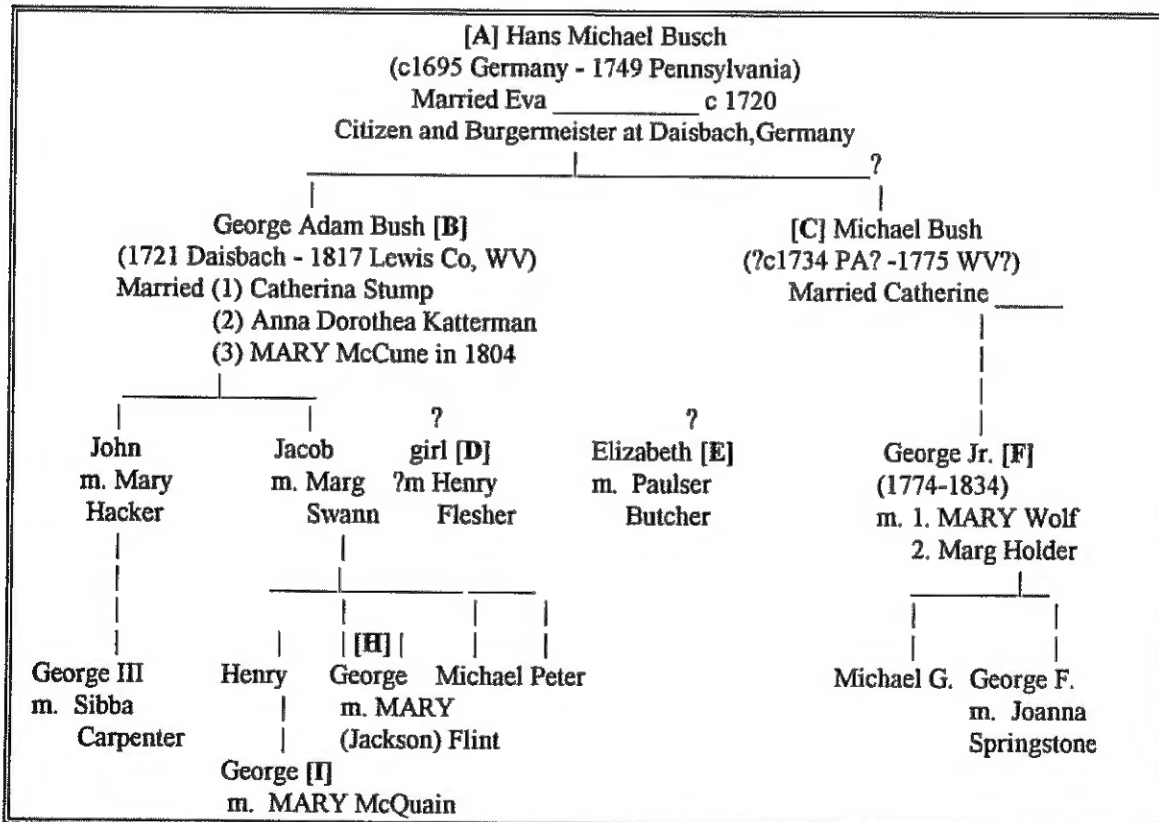
**SOME
BUSH
FAMILY
CONNECTIONS**

By David Armstrong,
201 Graham St.
Elkins, WV, 26241

Based on Research
Completed as of May 1995

The following is derived from several years of research into the West Virginia family named Bush, and amounts to a collection of notes from that effort. It should not be taken as complete, as volumes could be written about all of the persons mentioned.

The available evidence of the family is enough to lead one to formulate some good ideas, but the holes in it are enough to make some connections unclear. It is hoped that the following chart will clarify some of the family connections, including the fact that there are FOUR men in the family named George with wives named Mary. The [] bracketed letters refer to footnotes that follow the chart, which footnotes will clarify why a connection is given or suggested. Where a ? is given in the chart a connection is uncertain and the corresponding footnote will give further information. It should be kept in mind by persons using the following information that the chart may change as new information becomes available, but it does represent the BEST GUESS based on information available at this time.



[A] **MICHAEL AND EVA BUSCH** The church record of the Lutheran Church at Frederick, Maryland has several lists of communicants on the South Branch River in Virginia in the 1760s. The name of Eva Bush appears among persons living "on the South Branch in the Gap" in 1767. While it is

not clear if this is Eva Busch, widow of Michael or her possible daughter in law, that document will prove that an Eva Bush existed on the south Branch and may suggest that the Daisbach Michael and Eva are the progenitors of the South Branch Bush family. Tradition among descendants of Lewis Bush says that his wife was named Eva, so the Eva Busch in the above mentioned church record may be his wife and the Sarah Busch in the same record may be his daughter whom tradition identifies as the wife of Adam Mallow.

[B] **GEORGE ADAM BUSH** Testimony in Harrison County Chancery File 17\16 as well as his 107 year age on his 1817 tombstone had at one time led me to believe that George Adam was too old to be the George Adam born to Michael and Eva at Daisbach, Germany in 1721. However, testimony in the same chancery file indicates that George Adam was involved in some shady real estate dealings and was a heavy drinker, so perhaps he did not know or did not accurately report his age to those around him. His first marriage is documented in the estate records of Christopher Stump and Adam Schutz in Berks County, Pennsylvania, as is the fact that he had one daughter by Catherina Stump who apparently left Pennsylvania with him (her first name was unknown to her grandfather Stump 1757). One researcher has suggested that Anna Dorothea Katterman whom he married in 1750 was the same wife of George Adam called "SUSanna" as per deeds in Harrison County. His third marriage to Mary McCune is documented by the marriage bond in Harrison County which calls him George "Sr.", and he was the oldest George Bush in the region at the time. Further proof is evident in the fact that in 1823 Mary P. Bush, "widow of George", according to the marriage record, married Thomas Barnhouse in Lewis County. George Adam was the only George deceased at the time, and the identification of the bride as "widow of George" in the Barnhouse marriage record is proof of George Adam's marriage to Mary McCune when it is considered with the designation of the groom as "George Sr" in the Harrison County marriage bond of the Bush - McCune marriage. At the time of her marriage to Bush Mary McCune was about 18 and he was over 80!

The death of George Adam is also problematical. A will was presented in court in Lewis County in 1820, suggesting a death in that year, which does not agree with the 1817 death on his tombstone in the Butcher cemetery. However, the Harrison County Chancery File 17\16 cited above includes testimony to the fact that George Adam's 1820 will was a fraudulent document perpetrated and produced by some of the heirs to counter proceedings in that law suit. When that fact is considered his 1817 death date should be considered accurate.

[C] **MICHAEL BUSH'S** appearance in the records of Augusta County by 1766 makes him too old to be a son of George Adam, so he has been placed as a brother. His birth has been placed as circa 1734 in PA as the Michael born to Michael and Eva in Germany is not listed in the ship's passenger list with them in 1733, so possibly that Michael died and the couple subsequently named another son Michael (as per German custom) soon after their arrival in America.

He was the pioneer settler at the site of Valley Bend, Randolph County, having been the original settler on what later became the "Petty's Fort" tract. The Virginia House of Burgesses records show him in the same militia unit with Henry Delay in 1769, and Delay also settled near Valley Bend. The Augusta entry books mention "Bush's Run" at the Valley Bend location in the 1770's, and the Augusta Land Commission Records published in the Augusta Historical Bulletin show Ebenezer Petty as assignee of Michael Bush. This is the Michael who settled in 1775 on land across the river from Buckhannon Fort and died there in 1777. He DID NOT die at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, as the Record of Commissioners of Unpatented Lands in Monongalia County shows that he settled at Buckhannon in 1775.

His wife was NOT Catherine Hagle, as some have believed, but rather she BECAME Catherine Hagle when she married John Hagle after Michael Bush's death.

[D] **BUSH - FLESHER** The connection between the Bush family and Henry Flesher Sr., pioneer of Weston, West Virginia, is a controversial issue and not everyone agrees.

In the 1842 pension proceedings of Adam Bush, recorded in Lewis County Circuit Court Record Book H, Adam Flesher testified to the service of Bush and further deposed that Adam Bush was his uncle. This would imply that Mr. or Mrs. Adam Bush was a sibling of one of Adam Flesher's parents. Since the Flesher family has been well documented and no connection appears to exist in that family, it is possible that either Adam Bush or his wife was a sibling of Adam Flesher's mother. There was no clue to the maiden name of Adam's mother prior to the discovery of the deposition.

Some have rejected Flesher's account outright. His own pension was rejected on account of fraud, but this fraud may have been that of the persons filing the papers for him. Adam Flesher testified in the pension proceedings of many residents of the West Fork, and at NO other time did he claim to be a relative of the claimant. So given that Adam Flesher was not given to indiscriminate claims of relationship to those for whom he testified, and the fact that such a claim would in no way further the claimant's chances of getting the pension, it is probable that Flesher's statement that Adam Bush was his uncle IS valid.

With that in mind the next question one must ask is whether it was Adam Bush or his wife who was the sibling of Mrs. Henry Flesher. Adam Bush's wife was Margaret Hagle, a sister of John Hagle, who himself later married the widow of Michael Bush. Hagle's own pension records will show that he was born about 1749 in Pennsylvania and "raised there", moved to Maryland, then to the South Branch (at Moorefield), then to the Forks of Cheat in 1765. He stayed on the Cheat several years, returned to Moorefield, and then went to Buckhannon. This information would imply that at the time that Henry Flesher married, the Hagle family was still in Pennsylvania or Maryland, and not neighbors of Henry Flesher. It should be added that no elder Hagle has been documented on the Cheat at the time and that it is likely that John Hagle and his siblings were living in the home of some undetermined pioneer who had married their mother. Which one is unknown.

Having shown that the Hagles are not good candidates for the family of Mrs. Henry Flesher, we are brought back to examine the Bush family again. Can they be associated with the Fleshers at the time Henry Sr. married? YES!

Henry Flesher lived near the village of Fort Seybert in Pendleton County by 1770. George Adam Bush lived nearby at the time near the village of Brandywine. The names of George Bush and Henry Flesher show up in the estate sale of Michael Rhine in 1764. This will place Henry Flesher Sr. and George Adam Bush in the same place in the 1760s, and they can be associated with each other.

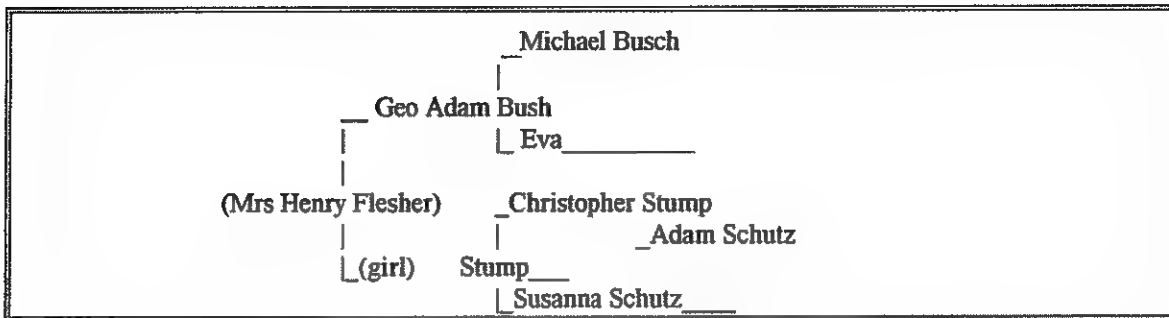
Augusta County Entry Book 1 is a valuable source of early land proceedings in Augusta County, of which county Pendleton was a part. This book was not abstracted by Chalkley in his "Chronicles", so much of the information in it may be new to historians. That record shows two land entries in which Henry Flesher and George Bush were PARTNERS with others making claims for land in 1765! So the Bush and Flesher families can be ASSOCIATED WITH EACH OTHER in 1765!

All of this evidence is compounded by the fact that George Adam Bush can be shown to have a daughter old enough to be Mrs. Henry Flesher Sr. The 1750s Berks County, Pennsylvania estate records of Adam Schutz show that Christopher Stump had married Schutz's daughter, Susanna, and that they had a daughter Catherina who had married George Adam Bush. Catherina had died by 1757 leaving a daughter she had delivered by Bush. Berks County Land Record Bk HH pg 245 shows that the daughter was living in 1757 but that her "name (was) not certainly known to the said Christopher Stump, her grandfather". This implies that the child had left the area with her father, Bush, since she was so unfamiliar to the Stump family that her grandfather did not know her name.

Did the daughter referred to above leave Pennsylvania with her father and marry Henry Flesher Sr. in Virginia? Possibly. It must be remembered that the wife of Christopher Stump was named Susanna Schutz, and nearly every one of Henry Flesher's children named daughters Susanna! So perhaps they named these daughters after their grandmother. Henry Flesher's wife was named Elizabeth by 1789, the earliest known record of her name. It cannot be assumed with certainty, however, that Elizabeth was his only wife. An example of this is that at the time of his death the wife of Valentine Butcher was named Eve, but he had married her not long before, and his first wife of nearly his entire life had been named

Maria! So if we conceive that Henry Flesher did marry a daughter of George Adam Bush about 1760 it cannot be assumed that her name was Elizabeth simply because that was Flesher's wife's name in 1789.

The above connection is admittedly based on some interpretation and circumstantial evidence, but if it is never disproven or is eventually proven it gives the wife of Henry Flesher a pedigree like this:



For the reasons detailed above I am carrying the above theoretical pedigree as factual until it can be amended or disproven. It is hoped that others will bear in mind that it is THEORETICAL and may be subject to change as more thorough or competent researchers turn up better information.

[E] **ELIZABETH BUSH BUTCHER** The connection between the Bush and Butcher families is similar to that between the Bush and Flesher families. It is founded on testimony by the relatives in court but beyond the definite existence of a relationship, the nature of the relationship must be built on some circumstantial evidence.

That Paulser Butcher married Elizabeth Bush was tradition among researchers for over fifty years. J Arthur Butcher and Helen Bindmann both report that they were dealing with it in the 1930s. Until recently no solid document was known that connected the Butcher and Bush families. Then I turned up a document in Harrison County Chancery File 62\1. Henry Butcher, son of Paulser, testified in court in the 1830s that Peter Bush, son of Jacob (see chart above), was his second cousin. That testimony should establish a connection between the Bush and Butcher families. Below I will explore the circumstantial evidence that may lead us to what that connection is.

That the Bush and Butcher families were close associates can be shown beyond any doubt. Paulser Butcher's name and those of the Bushes were adjacent in the muster roll of William Lowther's company of militia in 1774. Paulser Butcher and Michael Bush made adjoining settlements on the Buckhannon River north of present day Buckhannon town in the 1770s. Back on the South Branch, Paulser Butcher and Adam Bush were both witness to the marriage of Jacob Bush in 1779 or 1782 according to Jacob's pension file. Harrison County deeds show Paulser Butcher as witness and as adjacent neighbor in George Adam Bush deeds in the 1790s and early 1800s. In one of the many Bush related chancery cases in Harrison County Paulser testified to a conversation with George Adam Bush regarding the disposition of the John Bush farm on Freeman's Creek. All of this makes it clear that the families were associated for at least four decades. So how was Henry Butcher a cousin of Peter Bush?

Since the Butcher family has been well documented and it is not likely that the connection is on the Butcher side of the family, it seems likely to me that Elizabeth, wife of Faulser Butcher was a daughter of George Adam Bush. Her 1749\50 birth year given by her in testimony in David Sleeth's pension record would fit nicely with George Adam's marriage to Anna Dorothea Katterman in 1750. In addition, one would do well to note that when George Adam Bush died in 1817 he was buried on Paulser Butcher's farm at what is now the Butcher Cemetery. It would seem in fact that his burial there pre-dates and was the start of the family cemetery, so one must wonder if he was not closely related to the Butchers since he was buried on the Butcher farm.

One possible weakness in this theory would be that Henry Butcher testified that Peter Bush was his SECOND cousin. If Henry Butcher knew what a second cousin was, this would imply not that he and Peter Bush had the same grandfather but the same GREAT grandfather. The common ancestor would be Michael Busch of Daisbach. If this is the case then the likely father of Mrs. Paulser Butcher would be Michael Bush ("[C]" above). But if this Michael was really born circa 1734 in Pennsylvania as is theorized, then he would be TOO YOUNG to be the father of Mrs. Paulser Butcher, unless she incorrectly gave her age in her testimony in Sleeth's pension proceedings. It seems more likely that Henry Butcher was confused about what a "second cousin" was and that he and Peter Bush were actually FIRST cousins.

Obviously some of the connections suggested in this article are THEORETICAL, although based on some good, solid, documented evidence. In concluding the discussion of the Bush - Butcher connection it might be good to mention that there is NO reason to think that the parents of Elizabeth Butcher were "George and Mary Bush" as has been given in many sources. This is based on the fact that a 1750s era George and Mary Bush of Stafford County, Virginia had a daughter named Elizabeth, but there is NO reason to associate this Elizabeth Bush with Paulser Butcher, or her parents with West Virginia for that matter.

[F] **GEORGE BUSH JR** The chart above will show that there are a number of men in the Bush family named George who had wives named Mary. The notes below should help identify the father of this George.

The Monongalia County Record of Commissioners of Unpatented Lands, page 457, records a 1780 certificate for George Bush, heir of Michael Bush, certified for 400 acres on Buckhannon River, adjoining lands of George Jackson, to include his settlement made in 1775. Virginia law of day provided that persons who made a settlement on western waters prior to 1 Jan 1778 were entitled to 400 acres. In certificates such as the one above the "settlement before 1775" or whatever refers to the ORIGINAL settler, so in this case MICHAEL BUSH made a settlement in 1775 and the land was certified in 1780 for George Bush, although he was a child not old enough to act in his own behalf.

Further evidence to place George Jr. is in his marriage bond in Harrison County in which George Bush JR and Jacob Wolf are bonded for marriage of George with Mary Wolf, daughter of Jacob, the bond being dated 17 June 1799. This will identify the George Bush who married Mary Wolf as "Junior".

Randolph County surveys book 1 page 202 records a survey in the name of George Bush dated 10 Oct 1797 for a 77 acre tract by virtue of a right of settlement granted by the land commission to include his settlement on the Buckhannon in 1775 adjoining George Jackson, and others. This is the settlement mentioned in the Land Commission record above, which had shrunk by survey to 77 acres. I have been able to show that George Bush Jr.'s 77 acres did adjoin Jackson, and that this is the only possible survey that could be the Michael Bush settlement right.

The grant and subsequent deeds for this tract will show that the grantee George Bush was George Jr. and also was the one who married Mary Wolf. The grant is in the name of George Bush JR. for 77 acres on Buckhannon River. This record, when considered with the survey record ties the 77 acre tract back to Michael Bush and identifies the grantee as George Bush JR. The marriage bond of George Bush and Mary Wolf identifies the groom as George Bush JR linking him to the other three documents! Following George and Mary (Wolf) Bush forward through the paper trail that they left shows that they lived on Buckhannon for a while, and that they later moved to Stonecoal Creek where Bush operated a mill. Mary (Wolf) Bush died there in 1831 and George married (in Randolph County) Margaret Holder in 1832. He died at Horner, West Virginia and is buried in the Bush Cemetery there. Of the many records in Harrison and Lewis Counties in the name of George and Mary Bush, the majority are for this George who married Mary Wolf. From 1799 until 1804 he was the ONLY George with a wife Mary. From 1804 when George Adam married Mary McCune until George Adam's death in 1817 he too was running around with a wife Mary, but I do not know of any record in the name of George and Mary Bush that refers to George Adam. About the time of George Adam's death, George Bush son of Jacob married Mary Flint, as noted, and from then until the death of the George who married Mary Wolf, there were two George and Mary

Bush couples leaving records. Even then the majority of George and Mary Bush records refer to the George who married Mary Wolf, but the researcher is cautioned to BE CAREFUL when looking at these records to assign the same to the correct George and Mary.

A marriage record exists in Rockingham County, Virginia showing that a George Bush married a Mary Bushong. This couple is not known to have left any record in Lewis or Harrison Counties.

[G]. **GEORGE BUSH SON OF JOHN** has been established as the George who married Sibba Carpenter based on the process of elimination. He is apparently the person referred to as "George Bush 3rd" in an assault case in Lewis County, in the early years of the county. He went "to the Mississippi country" before 1830 as per testimony in the Harrison County Chancery records referred to above. Little more is known of him at this time.

[H] **GEORGE BUSH SON OF JACOB** is yet another of the many George Bushes who married women named Mary. He married Mary Jackson Flint, widow of Lewis Flint, and daughter of New Jersey Edward Jackson of Harrison County, according to deeds in reference to the Jackson estate in the Harrison County deed books. George and Mary (Flint) Bush went to Ohio, being in Butler County in 1836 in a Lewis County deed, and in Warren County in the 1850 census.

[I] **GEORGE BUSH SON OF HENRY** married Mary McQuain and is yet another George Bush in the family with a wife named Mary

Some Misc. Problems

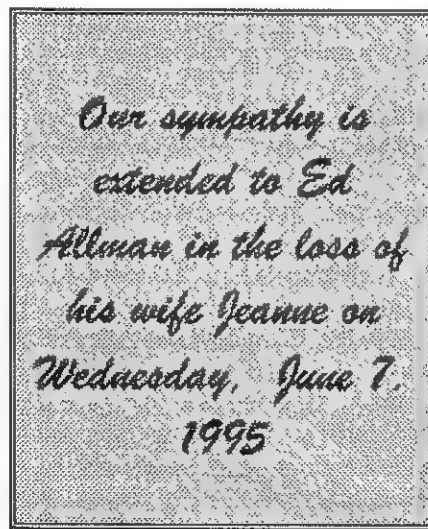
The above should explore a number of problems and conjectures regarding the genealogy of the Bush family. A few other minor problems, however, would warrant a mention. For one, there was only one John Bush at Buckhannon. McWhorter, in his Border Settlers seems to have been the source of the idea that there were two Johns on the western frontier, one at Buckhannon and one at Freeman's Creek. However, testimony in the above mentioned chancery records will prove conclusively that the John at Buckhannon and the John at Freeman's Creek are one and the same, he having traded his settlement right on Buckhannon (which was at present day South Florida Street and NOT at the fort) for the land on Freeman's Creek. Buckhannon John's father, George Adam, did have a brother John born in Germany and who appears to have married Anna Maria Hoover ("Huber") in Pennsylvania. This quite possibly could be a relative of Sebastian Hoover, a near neighbor of the Bush family on the South Fork in Pendleton County. Given this, it is certainly not out of the question that this other John Bush could have come to Western Virginia with the others, but even so there seems to be no record of him and he is NOT the John at Buckhannon.

Another sticky problem in the Bush genealogy seems to be the abundance of wives for George Adam Bush. His marriages to Catharina Stump and Anna Dorothea Katterman in Pennsylvania are well documented. But given this, who is the Susanna who is his wife in West Virginia? Could he have married four times? This problem is compounded by the church record at Daisbach, Germany. At some point many years ago someone summarized all of the families in that record in the form of descending genealogical charts recorded in the back of the book. These charts seem to have been supplemented by records from other churches, as the baptism of George Adam Busch is given from the church record at Neckargemund. And interestingly enough, these charts show TWO George Adams born to Michael and Eva, the other with a baptism dated 1719. One must wonder what 1719 record was used to place this other George Adam in the family. And if he really did exist, could he account for one of the Pennsylvania marriages of George Adam Bush? Such a scenario does not seem likely and If this second George Adam lived and immigrated he should have been in the passenger list with the rest of the family.

Many persons have shown George Adam Bush as "Jerig" Bush. This is an error. His name was shown as such in one copy of the passenger list in Pennsylvania, but the list is rendered in Latin, and George Adam Bush NEVER went by "Jerig". His name in the records of both Germany and America is "George" (or "Georg"). The passenger list is the ONLY place that this individual is shown as "Jerig" and for that reason it is erroneous to assume that "Jerig" was some kind of original spelling of his name.

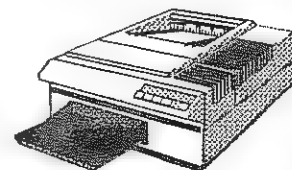
Final Word of Caution

I cannot stress enough that some of the family connections advanced above are THEORY, and in those cases I have SAID SO. For instance, I hope readers will not grab their pedigree charts and add Christopher Stump as the grandfather of Mrs. Henry Flesher. The theoretical information in this article is intended for public debate and criticism, and may change as better information becomes available. I hope readers will notify me of errors or contradictory information. I have invested a good deal of time, energy, and resources into assembling the records from which the above was taken, and I think it is time to make it available for interested relatives. However, it should not be taken as complete or as the final word. As more competent researchers continue to delve into the Bush genealogy better materials are certain to surface to further our understanding of the family as a whole.



PAPER PRICE SKY ROCKET!

Most of our publications are run in-house. This helps keep our costs down and eliminates the necessity of a huge inventory. However, it also means that the recent TREMENDOUS increases in paper costs were reflected in our costs immediately. These increases began a couple of months ago. We absorbed some of them but they are now large enough that we must adjust our prices accordingly. These increases are reflected in the selling prices of our publications listed in this issue.



CUSTER

THIS TOWN IS NOW FORGOTTEN

Editor's Note: The following article was written by Dr. Robert D. Crooks, a member of the West Virginia Archives and History Commission.

Most people of our county are unaware that once there was a small village called Custer in Wood County. Even those who remembered the small village with its store, mill, and post office often were not sure of the derivation of its name.

Custer stood at the junction of the New England Ridge Road and the Road leading north to Mehdahl's Landing and Washington Bottom. It was just north of the Harris District Line in Lubeck District.

It was named for Gen. George Armstrong Custer who died at Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876.

One might wonder why such a place would be named for a man who had never been there, and his family had no ancestors or descendants in the area.

The story of Custer, W. Va. began during the Civil War when troops were being enlisted for service in the Union Army. Company E of the First West Virginia Calvary was one of several units raised in Wood County.

Although still part of Virginia the area showed strong sentiment against the state's secession from the Union.

Wood County was one of the most important centers of Union support in western Virginia and one of her sons became the first governor of West Virginia when it was formed on June 20, 1863. Arthur I. Boreman of Parkersburg was the first governor and then later he served as a United States senator from the new state.

There was strong support for the Northern cause in Harris District. Both Belleville and New England saw many of their men join the Union Army.

Company E of the First West Virginia Calvary was composed of men from Harris and Lubeck Districts.

Before the start of the war many German families had settled in southern Wood County. Some had come to America after the German Revolution of 1848.

The John Satow family of Mechlenburg, Germany, came to America in 1851. They entered Philadelphia then journeyed by wagon to Pittsburgh. From there they

traveled down the Ohio River by flatboat.

They landed at Mehdahl's Landing. They settled at Washington Bottom and later moved to Harris District.

In 1861, the oldest Satow son, Fredrick, joined the Belleville Home Guards, a militia organization formed in the southern area of the county.

His brothers Carl August and William joined the Home Guards soon thereafter.

In 1862 Fredrick joined Company E of the First West Virginia Calvary. He took part in Gen. Elon Farnsworth's charge on Gettysburg and was later wounded in the Battle of Mt. Jackson.

In 1863 Carl August joined the same unit to be followed by the third son William in 1864.

The regiment saw much action in the Eastern campaign from 1862 until the surrender of Lee in 1865.

They fought in Winchester, Cedar Mountain, McDowell, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cedar Creek, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House.

When William joined at age 16 years he stated he was 17 and had his father's permission to join the Union Army.

William Satow fought with his brothers at Cedar Creek, Va. Here he single handedly captured a confederate Battle Flag.

At Cedar Creek Gen. Phillip Sheridan by brilliant tactics turned defeat into victory.

The First West Virginia was assigned to Gen. Custer's Third Division of the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Custer had gained fame at the Battle of Aldie, Va., and had been brevetted a brigadier general. His commission came just two days before Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg Custer's attacks on Gen. Jeb Stuart's calvary delayed Stuart from joining Gen. Lee.

In time Custer's dramatic calvary (sic) tactics brought praise from his commander, Gen. Sheridan, and he was made a Major General - the youngest in the Union Army.

In the Appomattox Campaign the Satow's fought in Custer's Division under General Sheridan.

At the Battle of Saylor's Creek on April 6, 1865, Gen. Custer ordered an attack on the Confederates under General Ewell.

William Satow was in the front line of the charge. Then only 17 years he was shot in the chest.

He miraculously recovered but for the rest of his life carried in his chest the minie ball which had so narrowly missed taking his life.

He remained in a field hospital only three days. Then he walked several miles to join his regiment.

Three days later Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse.

After the surrender Custer's Division was ordered south to capture Gen. Joseph E. Johnston who was coming north to join Gen. Lee.

William Satow was always proud of having served under Gen. Philip Sheridan and Gen. George Custer.

He was even more proud of the fact that he had voted for Abraham Lincoln. Although only 16 years old in the election of 1864 he was allowed to vote as were all those in uniform regardless of age.

George Armstrong Custer born in New Rumley, Ohio, in 1839, graduated from West Point last in his class of 1861. He was immediately sent to the war. He saw much action and rapidly advanced. He had long yellow hair which allowed him to be easily recognized in battle. He wore a red kerchief about his neck which even more clearly distinguished him from others.

At Appomattox Courthouse he appears in the formal painting with the red necktie and in his last battle died with it on.

Some of Custer's comrades in arms wore red ties to commemorate their service in Custer's command.

One of these was Carl August Satow who always wore a long red tie until his death in 1920.

After the war the Satow brothers came back to Wood County. Frederick and Carl lived near the North Fork of Lee Creek.

William lived on the Mehdahl road north of its junction with the New England road. Here he raised his family.

His second son was named Albert Custer Satow, the middle name in honor of the general.



ALBERT CUSTER SATOW

First and Only Postmaster of Custer, WV

In 1904 he built a store and a mill here and his son was appointed postmaster of the post office to be established.

As was the custom in those days the postmaster could request a name which if not in existence in the state was usually accepted by the Post Office Department.

Custer Post Office named for the general began operation on Sept. 8, 1904, and closed when Albert Custer Satow died on Sept. 11, 1906.

The little settlement of Custer soon disappeared and now there is no sign of the Post Office or mill.

The mill was operated by wind power and ground grain for the farmers nearby.

Efforts to find a picture of the old post office and mill have been in vain.

Mrs. Burdell Cook, a granddaughter of William Satow, remembers the building which she visited as a child.

The late Clara Stephens, who was a Satow, lived near the old mill and described her many visits.

Harry Satow, a grandson of William lived with him in his last years and has the sabre he carried during the war. He also remembers the old windmill.

The evidence of Gen. Custer's influence on the soldiers of Belleville and New England who served under him has almost been forgotten.

One remembrance will remain the little post office which bore his name for two short years - an honor given the general by a man who fought under him in the Army of the Shenandoah.

There are still in existence a few of the letters and cards postmarked "Custer, W.Va." Mrs. William Bloomer, a granddaughter of John Satow gave one

to the writer. Fortunate are those who have such a piece of history.



EARL AUGUST SATOW

BORN GERMANY 1844

**Fought under General George Custer
After the war he always wore a red
necktie in honor of Custer**

When William Satow passed away on June 24, 1941, he was the last Union Veteran to have served in a West Virginia Regiment. In the county only A.T. McMurray of Washington Bottom remained of the many who had been a part of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died soon after.

(Help in writing this article came from Mrs. Burdell Cook, Harry Satow and Wes Cochran.)
"Parkersburg News," June 7, 1987, Sec. II, pg. 7.

MR. SATOW IS BABY VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR LIVING IN WOOD CO.

Enlisted in State Guard at Age of 14 and Had Thrilling Experiences

Satow Family Came From Germany and Settled on Washington Bottom

by Cordelia Mollendick

William E. Satow of 1024 Mary street his city, one of the four remaining Civil war veterans is often referred to by his comrades as the baby, being the younger of the four aged veterans.

The man of our story today was born January 18, 1848, in Mecklinburg, Germany, and was brought to this country when but three months old. The family settled near Meldahl station on Washington Bottom. Soon after arriving mother, little brother and baby sister all died of cholera.

At the very beginning of the Civil War Wm. Satow enlisted at the age of 14. A short time later he enlisted in the West Virginia Cavalry Company E under General George Custer.

"Our first battle was with Pickett's division from Gettysburg", says Mr. Satow in relating some of his experiences of the war, "this was at Dinwiddle court house in eastern Virginia near Petersburg, The second was at Five Fork when we fought against Fitzhugh. Lee's division on General Robert E. Lee. Our next encounter was with Early at Waynesburg. Early escaped us but we captured his regiment, in fact we won every encounter.

On April 6th, 1865, at Saylor's Creek eastern Virginia in a firey battle with the enemy we were being driven back when suddenly General Custer rode up and ordered us to support the battery section. Endeavoring to carry out the General's orders I was shot in the chest, the bullet lodging in the left lung near the heart.

A deaf comrade whose memory still cherish had me in my saddle until help came. While supporting me he was shot through the sleeve.

Four doctors stood over me that night, but I slept fitfully through out the night, however because I had been up on picket duty the night before. There were three dwelling houses near the scene of battle. In one of these were 30 of the wounded in another 16 and still another, 42. I was laid in the yard of the latter. I was brought to this spot in a rebel.

ambulance lying between two wounded "johnnies." Later when transferred to the floor of the House I again found myself beside one of my "johnnie"" friends. We began to converse together. He was shot in the chest also but higher up, the bullet had passed clear through.

"Is it true" he asked me, "that General Sheridan's regiment was ... to pieces?"

"Certainly not, " I answered, "we did not lose a man."

"Then they are lying to us," said he.

While we were lying there in great pain and agony the lady in whose home we were being housed came among us and noticing my blue uniform asked what state I came from; on being told western Virginia she was puzzled that I was not fighting for the north. However; she treated me with the same kindness as the others and while the slaves were baking "corn pone" for the others she prepared gruel and soup for me and gave me cold milk.

In a few days I arose from my bed and started out to locate my regiment. Walking a mile to find them. My two brothers in the same regiment were overjoyed to see me and being almost famished (because of the light diet I had been having) they hunted me a big slice of ham and made me coffee, I ate so much I could not sleep that night. I am still carrying the bullet next my heart like a lovesick swain with his sweetheart's picture.

Most of our horses were killed in this battle so I was forced to ride a rebel horse but he and I got along together very well indeed.

We were next sent to reinforce General Sherman's division who at that time was chasing General Johnston toward North Carolina. Before reaching the place, however Johnston heard of our coming and surrendered.

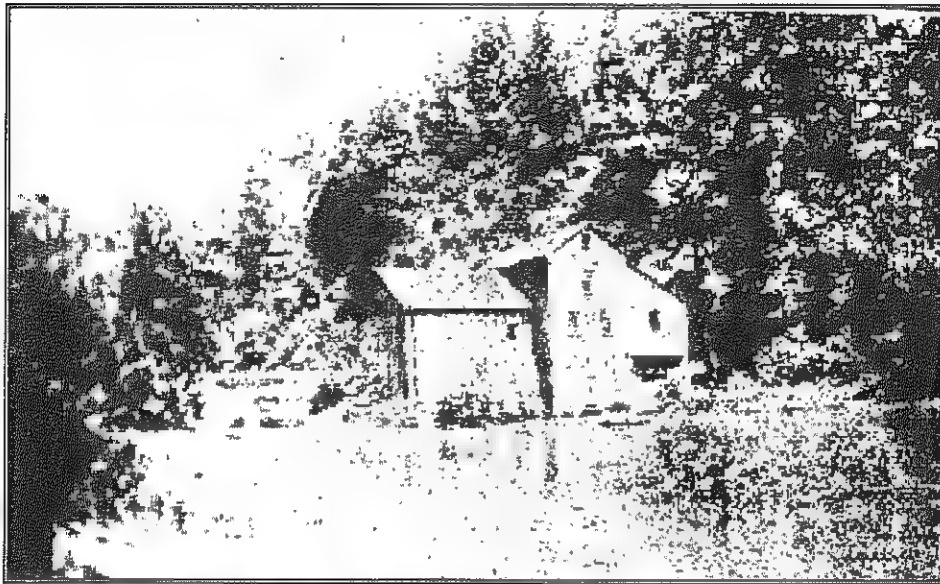
On April 31, Abraham Lincoln was killed and we were recalled to Petersburg. I once had the opportunity to have seen the president as he stood on the bank of the James river conversing with General Grant as our regiment was crossing on a pontoon bridge had it not been for the fact I was kept from looking about by my duties.

On the way to Washington to be mustered out our regiment got into a scrimmage with 21st New Yorkers. The war was over, but I guess we were just so used to fighting we had to have one last fling at it. No damage was done."

Mr. Satow and his grandson, Harry William Satow, live alone in their large home on Mary street with frequent visits from Mr. Satow's three devoted daughters, Mrs. Satow having

died several years ago. Also three sons and two daughters are deceased. He is surrounded by every comfort and is enjoying life to the fullest extent.

Mr. Satow is able to read without spectacles and last but not least he wears no false teeth- he has teeth of his own which is something to brag about even if there are but four of them.



WHERE WAS THIS MILL?

IT WAS BUILT IN 1840 SOMEWHERE ON THE LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER IN BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA BY THE GRANDFATHER OF THE REV. C. FRED ANDERSON OF THE WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE. IT HAS A FINE NATURAL SETTING AND IS A HISTORIC REMINDER.

Rev. Charles Frederick Anderson was born in 1880, died 1931. He was the son of Lorenzo Dow and Rebecca L. (Wilson) Anderson, and the grandson of James and Sarah (Siron) Anderson, my gr-gr-grandparents. The James Anderson family settled on Leatherbark Run, south of Walkersville in Lewis County, WV.

If you know where this mill was located please contact: Linda Meyers, 9682 Woodgate Lane, Byron, IL 61010-9556

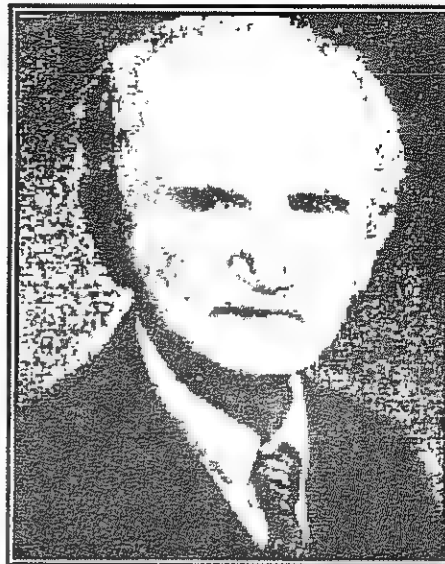
CIVIL WAR VETERAN WILLIAM E. SATOW SUCSUMBS IN HOSPITAL

**Ninety-Three Year Old Union Soldier
Dies of Injuries Received in Fall at Home.**

**Former State Commander of G.A.R.;
Fought Under Phillip Sheridan
in W.Va., Cavalry**

By Rex Woodford

One of the last two remaining Union army Civil War veterans of Wood county, William E. Satow, 93, of 1024 Mary street, died yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock in St. Joseph's hospital where he had been a patient since last Saturday, when he fell at his home, sustaining a fractured hip, from which he never rallied.



Mr. Satow was born January 10, 1848 at Mecklenberg, Germany, and because of the great German Rebellion of 1848, his family left Germany and landed in Philadelphia in 1851. From Philadelphia they journeyed to Pittsburgh and by flatboat traveled down the Ohio river and landed at Meldahl, Lubeck district in 1853. The same year they moved to Washington, W. Va., where his mother, sister and brother, Henry died of cholera.

In 1861 he joined the Belleville Home Guard and served until 1864. In 1864, the year Lincoln was running for re-election as President, he enlisted in Company E, First West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry as a private. His regiment was detailed to the Shenandoah valley to serve under Major General Philip H. Sheridan. In the battle of Cedar Creek, 1864, he captured singlehanded a Confederate flag after his company had attacked one of the Southern camps.

Mr. Satow was wounded during the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., In 1865, and the bullet, which lodged next to his heart, was carried with him to his death.

For his bravery in this battle and for being wounded in action he was awarded the Purple Heart medal by the government. Three days later the war was over and his regiment was sent to help Sherman capture the Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, who surrendered a few days later. His regiment was congratulated for their bravery and daring by their division leader General George A. Custer.

After being honorably discharged from the army he returned to New England and resumed farming. In 1910 he moved to Parkersburg where he resided until his death.

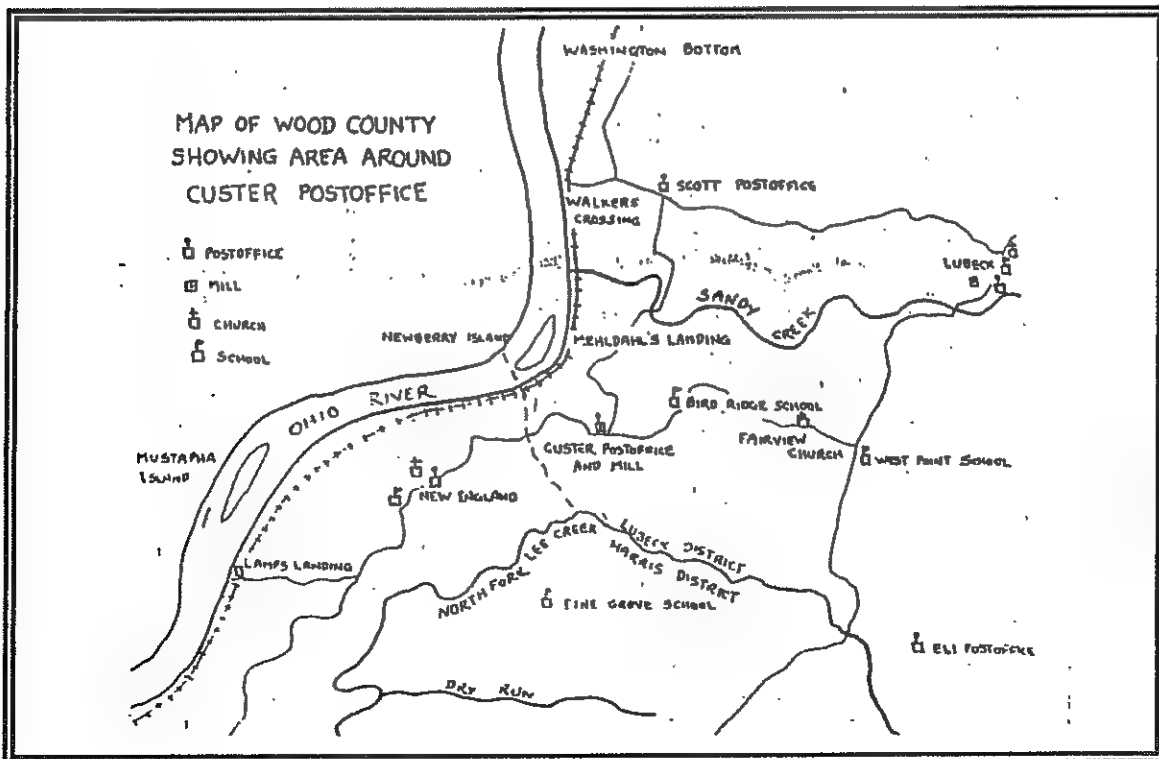
Mr. Satow attended the first National Encampment of the G.A.R. held in Columbus, and since then has attended others at Springfield, Ill., Des Moines, Iowa, Cincinnati, O., Toledo, O., Portland Ore., and San Francisco, Cal.

He was an active member of the Andrew Mather Post No. 14 of W. Va., Grand Army of the Republic, and served as state commander of this organization in 1938-39 after being elected at the state convention at Grafton, W.Va.

In 1870 he was married to Miss Anna Frie who preceded him in death eight years ago. To this union 10 children were born, three daughters surviving; Mrs. Minnie Prince, who lived with her father, Mrs. Adolph Baughman and Mrs. Tillie Moore, both of New England, W.Va. Also surviving are eight grandchildren, five great grandchildren, and three great-great- grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 2:30 p.m. at his home with the Rev. David Kinsler in charge. Burial will in the New England cemetery.

source: "Parkersburg News"- June 25, 1941.



Mrs. Mary Jane Hall, of newspaper record a oldest woman in Harrison Jarvis, of East Main oldest. Today, however, Curry, of Delta stop on line, is given first place.

Mrs. Hall was 97 years old Curry passed her ninety-making her three months older than Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Jarvis will be 97 next February 9. Of the three women, the oldest is the most active, although they are all quite "lively" and "get around" well.

**MRS. SARAH M. CURRY
NOW HOLDS RECORD AS
OLDEST COUNTY WOMAN**

**Wolf Summit Section Home of
Aged Resident Near 100 Mark.**

By: Wilbur Morrison

Northview, had the month ago of being the county, with Mrs. Martha street, this city, second Mrs. Sarah Margaret the Wolf Summit traction

September 15, while Mrs. seventh anniversary June 7,

Mrs. Curry does light work in and around the house, such as washing dishes, making up her own bed, keeping her room in condition and sometimes doing considerable cooking. She goes about in the neighborhood quite a lot by herself and does not use a cane. Despite her extreme age, she takes an active interest in life and enjoys a conversation, although quite deaf.

Early Incidents

Although Mrs. Curry's memory is not "as good as it used to be," she recalls incidents in her early life and is able to relate some of her experiences in a very vivid manner. She has a number of natural teeth. Her eyesight, until recently was very good, she says. A pair of glasses bought for her not very long ago, however, "make me dizzy," she says. It is evident she is too old for glasses.

It is unfortunate that she never learned to read or write as she takes an interest in the doings of the day and would be enabled to discuss them with even greater intelligence, had she been given the benefits of school. It is explained that there was an especially large family, particularly boys, that the duties of home when a girl kept her out of school. As she says, "I had so much work to do that I had no time to go to school and went only for a few days."

Died on Ocean

In discussing her ancestry, Mrs. Curry said her maternal grandfather Jackson died and was laid to rest in the Atlantic Ocean on the way across from Ireland and her grandmother came on alone and settled in Virginia. She knows little about the early history of the family, as the old Bible which contained family names and dates of births, marriages and deaths was lost years ago.

Mrs. Curry's age is definitely established by the fact that her husband was 84 when he died in August, 1906. Had he lived until this time he would be 107 years old, and as he was just ten years older than his wife, a little calculating fixes her age at 97. She knows to a certainty that June 7 is her birthday, but is unable to recall the year of her birth.

One of her brothers, Jackson Brown Losh, the tenth child in the family, is 78 years old, and this also is taken to confirm the statement that she is 97.

Daniel Losh, her paternal grandfather, married a Miss Jackson and came to this country from Germany at an early date. His brother, Stephen Losh, accompanied them, and later settled in Randolph county, from whom the Crumits are descended.

The sons and daughters of Daniel Losh were David, Andrew, William, and Joseph Losh, Mary Ann and Maria Shaffer. Andrew lived in Rockingham county, Virginia; William moved to Lewis county and Joseph, Mary Ann and Mrs. Shaffer, all three of whom lived together, died in Doddridge county.

Born in Virginia

The parents of Mrs. Curry were David Losh and Elizabeth Smallwood Losh. She was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, one of a large family.

Mrs. Curry had ten brothers and two sisters. They are: William, now dead; Daniel, also dead; Samuel, of Webster; Frannie, of Gilmer county now dead; Catherine, who died in Virginia; Abraham, of Braxton county; David, of Lewis county, dead; Robert, of Nicholas county; John Brown, of near West Milford; Alexander, of Sutton, who is a newspaper solicitor; Harvey and Ashby, of Braxton county.

Mrs. Curry does not have the date of her marriage to James Harvey Curry in the valley of Virginia, but states that it was prior to the beginning of the Civil war in 1861. This is verified by the information that her oldest child, Mrs. Rose Rexroad, who is 64 years old, was the fourth child in the family. She was born in 1865.

In Southern Army

Mr. Curry enlisted in the southern army when the war began, but soon after that he lost his speech as a result of an attack of mumps. The affliction caused him to desert and he came across the mountains to Grafton, where members of Mrs. Curry's family had settled. After he had become located, he sent word back to Virginia for his wife and children to join him.

Along with her father and children, Anna and Robert, the latter a babe of six weeks, Mrs. Curry set out on a long and wearisome trek across the Allegheny mountains from the

valley of Virginia to Grafton, braving the storms of winter and the hardships of outdoor life in the mountainous country through which they passed.

Their belongings were few and they used pack horses, which a part of the time they rode, she says. It was on this trip that they lost the family Bible.

Four-Week Journey

"We were four weeks on the way," Mrs. Curry added. "We arrived at Grafton Christmas day. The weather was cold and sometimes rain or snow fell, but we did not mind it so much. We slept at night wherever we were along some ravine or on top of the mountains peak, but usually near some house. We were mighty glad when our journey ended, and joined my mothers's relatives at Grafton."

The little girl who came over the mountains married John Beechler, of West Milford, after she grew up, but later died and he remarried. Robert, the baby then, lives near Tioga now.

Her husband was a "jack of all trades," it seems, as he was a shingle maker, shoemaker and farmer as well as "handy man" in carpentry. After, they had lived at Grafton a number of years, the Currys moved to near Weston, where they lived some time and then moved to Paddy's run near Hardman, Gilmer county, where Mr. Curry died. Since that time Mrs. Curry had been living at the homes of her children and is now at the home of her daughter, Nora, wife of French Whiting, at the Delta stop.

Mrs. Curry was the mother of eleven children, of whom four daughters and two sons are living. The sons are William and Robert Curry, of Tioga. The daughters are Mrs. Mary Stutler, wife of J. Wesley Stutler, of Fowler avenue, Eastview; Mrs. Rose Rexroad, wife of David Rexroad, of Hardman; Mrs. Della Norris, widow of Franklin Norris, Hardman; and Mrs. Nora Whiting, wife of French Whiting, of Delta stop.

Six Children Dead

The children who are dead were Anna, Ocie, Ephriam, Jettie, "Buddy" and Dotia. There are seventeen grandchildren and equally as many or more great grandchildren.

While Mrs. Curry expressed herself as giving her political allegiance to the Democratic party, she said she had never voted, adding "I don't meddle with politics. I don't think it is a woman's business."

In early life Mrs. Curry identified herself with the Baptist church, that being "the church of my father and mother," she said, and she continues in that faith. Her deafness, however, keeps her away from divine worship.

Speaking of her general physical condition, Mrs. Curry remarked, "I'm on the go most of the time."

Health is Good

Members of the family said she eats well, sleeps well and seldom has an ache or pain. She does not enjoy the solace found in smoking as many old people do. She never smoked in her life or used tobacco in any form, she declared.

Mrs. Curry failed to establish relationship with the Smallwoods in general in this section, but referred to Joseph Smallwood, of Clarksburg, as a close relative. She very strikingly resembles the late Elisha Smallwood, of Wilsonburg, widely known blacksmith, who was in the Union Army a short while before the close of the Civil War, and whose older brother, John Smallwood, late sexton at the Odd Fellows cemetery here, also a Union soldier, served through the war.

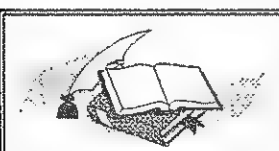
When asked if she was desirous of living to be 100 years old, Mrs. Curry replied: "Just as the Almighty thinks about that. If He wishes me to stay until then, I shall be glad to do so."

Content With Life

Mrs. Curry takes life in a matter-of-fact way, and is content. She realizes her "days are numbered," but her interest in the different members of her family tends to make her cling to mortal life. She believes she can live to help them in some way and is in no particular hurry to leave them. Her pathway has not been strewn with flowers by any means, but her journey has not been in vain. She has lived to exemplify that longevity founded on the simplicity of living as exemplified by the Godfearing people of ancient history, and to remind the present generation that the simpler and purer one lives the longer is one's life, as a rule.

Love bestowed by family and friends has been her richest blessing here, but there is in store for her, as the Disciple declared in his exhortation to faith and good works "a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

SOURCE: "Clarksburg Telegram" - October 20, 1929, page 7.

	<p>WILLIAM HURST OF WESTERN VIRGINIA A Genealogical Collection of His Descendants compiled by Connie Street and Lora Ruth Hurst</p> <p>William Hurst died in Monongalia Co., VA, in 1802 leaving eight children. This newly published, fully indexed book includes photographs representing each of these children and information on more than 8,000 of his descendants.</p> <p>\$25.00 postpaid</p> <p>Orders: C.K. Casey Enterprises 325 Franklin Ave., Wapello, IA 52653-1515</p>
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Respond to: 3421 Hobson Drive
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 (803) 577-3353 (Office)
 (803) 559-2695 6-8 p.m

May 18, 1995

Hackers Creek Pioneer Descendants
 P.O. Box 37
 Jane Lew, WV 26378

Dear Sir or Madam:

If possible, I would appreciate your mentioning the enclosed offer to convert a genealogy program into manuscript form in an upcoming issue of your quarterly and perhaps posting it somewhere in your meeting room.

In the event that anyone of your members takes advantage of this offer and a successful conversion is made to manuscript form, upon receipt by me of a copy of that person's membership card, with membership status confirmed by your recording secretary, I will be happy to donate 10% of the cost of the conversion to your organization for use as you see fit.

You might also mention to your members that I have a fairly good data base I would be happy to search for any particular names they might be researching as well as run any query for information and/or help in *PATCHWORK QUILT*. All they need to do is send as much information as they have on the person(s) they are researching, name, location, parents and sibling names if known and an approximate time period. There is no charge for queries printed in the column. any printouts from the data base are furnished at 20 cents per page plus postage and handling.

If you do mention this in your quarterly, I'd like a copy of same.

With thanks in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dorothea Sutton Morris

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Newspapers

The West Virginia Hillbilly
Nicholas County News Leader, Richwood, WV
Braxton Democrat-Central, Sutton, WV
Clay Herald, Clay, WV

Magazines

The Appalachian Log, Charleston, WV

CORRECTION: Vol:XIII: Issue:1, page 13: Reunion Picture, the gentleman on the fiddle was JOHN CURRY McCUTCHEON, not Dennison!.

WANT TO CONVERT YOUR FAMILY GENEALOGY RECORDS TO MANUSCRIPT/BOOK FORM?

**Your Family History Would Make A Wonderful Family Keepsake,
Birthday, Anniversary or Christmas Present.**

If you use a genealogy program that has the capability to GEDCOM a file, theoretically the program I have should convert it to manuscript form. I know it works on the GEDCOM disks of the Mormon Church program, *Personal Ancestral Files (PAD)* as I have successfully converted files from it.

The cost would vary depending on the number of entries (names, marriages, notes, individuals) to be converted. It can take the computer anywhere from one to three hours to do the first step of the conversion and about the same amount of time for the second step. This means the computer is unusable for anything else during that time. The initial rough editing of the manuscript starts after that and, again, the time involved varies. When the editing process is completed your GEDCOM disk is returned to you, you will be sent one hard copy of the manuscript as well as a disk copy of same in either the DOS, ASCII or WordPerfect (4.2, 5.0, 5.1) format of your choice.

Estimated cost:

Up to 2,500 individual entries	\$ 75
Up to 5,000 individual entries	\$ 100
Up to 7,500 individual entries	\$ 125
Up to 10,000 individual entries	\$ 175

If you wish to avail yourself of this service, I will need:

1. Advance payment, in cash (I've been left holding the bag in two occasions, one of which was a bounced check);
2. Your GEDCOM disk. I will need to know what program you are using;
3. The name, birth date (if known), death date (if known) of the first ancestor on the GEDCOM disk; and
4. The size (5 1/4 or 3 1/2) disk your computer uses and whether they are high density (DS/HD) or low density (DS/DD);
5. To what format do you want the manuscript draft converted - DOS, ASCII or Word Perfect (4.2, 5.0, 5.1).

If your GEDCOM disk will not work with this program, your advance payment and GEDCOM disk will be returned to you immediately. As these conversions must be worked in around my other duties and obligations, it could take 6-8 weeks for completion.

Contact: Dorothea Sutton Morris
(H) (803) 559-2695 (6-8:00 p.m.)
(O) (803) 577-3353 (9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)

or son: James E. Morris (803) 569-0765
Goose Creek Stake

A KING'S WRATH

DROVE THE RADCLIFS FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA

SPELL NAMES DIFFERENTLY

One Went to Virginia, One to Carolina
But Both Families Met Again in Ohio

The unfortunate death of Howard Ratcliff of Eagle Mills, Vinton Co., last week calls to mind a pleasant evening spent by the writer at that place about 80 years ago. At that time there was really a mill there but for many years the name only has lingered to remind one of the substance that has passed away, unless perchance some enterprising citizen has rebuilt a mill somewhere along Salt Creek in that vicinity. But the old mill is gone, for the winds blew and the rain fell and undermined the whole structure, so that there was left neither a "dam by a mill site nor a mill by a dam site". At that time Miles Ratcliff owned the mill. He was probably the great-uncle of Howard. He has long since been gathered to his fathers...

...After supper I inquired as to his relationship to the Radcliffs of Racoon, some of whom had been my playmates from infancy, and this is the story he told me.

The Radcliffs belonged to the nobility in Scotland. During some of their civil wars, probably in some of the struggles between England and Scotland, the Radcliffs were on the losing side. To save their lives five brothers of that name escaped to America. Two of them

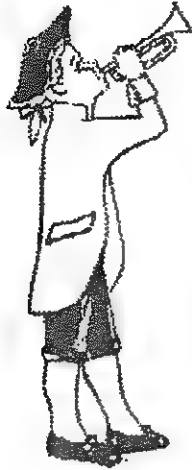
returned and were executed. The other three separated. One went to Georgia where he soon died as the result of eating some poisonous cooked vegetables. One settled in North Carolina and from him descended the Ratcliffs of the western part of Vinton County. The other brother made his home in Virginia and was the progenitor of the Raccoon Radcliffs. The grandfather of Miles, changed the spelling of his name using "t" instead of "d". Hence the difference in the names of the two families.

This tradition may not be entirely correct. The town and tower of Radcliff are situated in Lancashire in the north of England. The name was derived from a line of red cliffs that border the nearby river, and the man to whom the King gave the estate sank his own name in that of his castle, as was and is the custom in Britain.

The Virginia Radcliffs have produced a number of men of intelligence and influence. One of them who visited this county just after the Civil War had been a member of the Confederate Congress.

The Carolina Ratcliffs of Eagle Mills are set of sturdy, well to do farmers, long lived men of fine physique and are good citizens. As a rule in polling Vinton Co., the T's are republicans, the D's democrats.

Note: part of this article is missing. submitted by Gary Radcliffe, source: Ms. Katherine Jacobs, Jackson County Historical Society (Ohio), orig. published 1901, Jackson, Ohio newspaper.



**REPRINT * REPRINT * REPRINT
THE HENCKEL GENEALOGY**

The Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association has reprinted this book originally printed in 1964. It is an exact reproduction of the original. The volume covers the life of Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel and his offspring.

Send orders to: J. Robert Moore, Treasurer
649 Alleghany Avenue
Staunton, VA 24401-3133

PRICE: \$65.00

**The Island of Falling Walnuts
The Graves**

**Who Knows Who Lies Beneath The Stones
Now But Dust And Molded Bones.
Who Knows What life, Or Love They Led,
What Heart Laughed, What Heart Bled.
What Heroes Were Born Of Truth, Or Lies,
Now Are Known Only To The Skies.
And Who Are We That Live Today,
But A Shadow Of Their Yesterdays.**

Aristotle Rollins

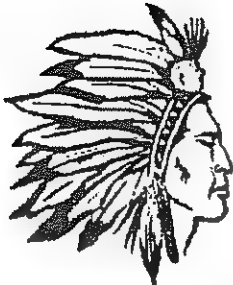
Did You Know.....

In Colonial Times a woman at nine years of age may have dower; at 12 my confent (consent), at 14 is of age of difcretion (discretion), and may chufe (choose) a guardian, a man is of age at 12 years to take the oath of allegiance; and at 14 is of the age of difcretion, may confent to marriage and chufe his guardian.

Burk's History of Virginia, 1805, p. 269

THE SURRENDER WITH THE SENECA CHIEF

Nina L. Forman



I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and the Seneca Chief of the Six Nations
 Waiting for a General to come through the door
 To sign some of the Surrender Papers for war - no more.
 He rode up on his horse named "Traveller",
 Dismounting was he.
 His name was General Robert E. Lee;
 A crisp, gray uniform, an engraved sword by his side,
 He made a grand appearance and standing with pride,
 a prisoner of my General Ulysses S. Grant.
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

It wasn't one; it was both sides -
 The rivers of tears, souls in their eyes,
 The purging of blood will come from both sides.
 If only compromise had made the call
 Never a war, no war at all.
 President Lincoln shouted and cried,
 "United we stand, divided we fall,
 Liberty is the hope of the world for all mankind."
 This too will pass away, but earth will stand forever.
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

Hearing the footsteps; thirty minutes had passed,
 Movement was swift, handshakes were fast,
 The room went silent, eyes shocked with disbelief -
 Blue private's shirt, wrinkled and worn,
 His trousers and boots were spattered with mud
 He was without a sword, gloves or a cap on his head -
 A king and a peasant met this day,
 But the peasant had won the Civil War his way.
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

Sitting at two small, round tables, almost face to face,
 In Wilmer McLean's parlor, April 9, 1865.
 In a small town called Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
 Bull Run was fought in McLean's backyard,
 And he moved here to wait out the toils of this Civil War.
 Witnessed the beginning death to the end
 Destiny stayed the Mexican War, they had served in,
 Lee said to Grant, "I don't remember what you looked like."
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

Colonel Bowers and I were responsible for all Grant's papers,
 Maps and correspondence of this great nation.
 Bowers was nervous, so nervous - after three tries -
 Parker took over in writing the articles of surrender;
 With grief and pride, he wrote:
 "...keeping your horses and side arms too,

*By Command of
 Ulysses S. Grant
 E. S. Parker
 Chief of the Seneca Tribe*



given all artillery and flags to the Blue,
 you and your men, officers too
 must surrender and never take up arms again
 against the Government of the United States."
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

With a whisper from Parker, the signing was then almost complete -
 Lee said to Grant like an old friend,
 "Thanks for the food, the feeding of my men.
 We will meet tomorrow with the morning rays."
 Grant said to Lee, "Listen to my yesterdays.
 I was lying in the grass, with fields of dreams,
 Wondering how long this headache would last, with the rebel screams,
 Until an aide came shouting, 'Surrender! Surrender! Surrender!'
 At last! My headache left like a cannon blast."
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

A thousand torches were leaving Lee's soul.
 Back to camp, his head was low;
 The patting of "Traveller" to and for;
 Rivers of tears, souls in their eyes -
 Lee's head lifted, "I declined the Union side.
 My country was Virginia - do or die!
 Go home and make good citizens,
 You were the best of men, ever to be.
 Goodbye my children, mother of men."
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

Next morning on horseback, Grant and Lee, conversing for an hour -
 The last details of the surrender power.
 Parker using his portfolio, on top of a stump for a desk,
 A wooden ink bottle tied to the buttonhole on his chest,
 And a writing quill on back of his ear,
 Touching his heart, his famous Red Jacket medal, was there
 Given by President George Washington in 1792 -
 A peace between the United States and the Six Nations -
 My grandfather was Red Jacket's nephew, Jimmy Johnson.
I'm Colonel Ely S. Parker and Chief of the Seneca Tribe.

Grant's generous terms of surrender were universally acclaimed,
 Gaining the warmest gratitude - forever from the South;
 Lee gained in stature of defeat, admiration from both sides.
 The surrender was finished, and the saying of goodbyes -
 The field of tears with their souls in their eyes.
 The Artist rolled the clouds away and the sun's rays began to say;
 "The ground has been plowed, the seeds have been planted;
 Blood and tears have watered this ground -
 The Birth of a new Nation has been found - the United States of America!
Soon to be General Ely S. Parker and the Seneca Chief of the Six Nations.

**Ely Samuel Parker (1828-1895) Seneca Iroquois Indian commissioned Brigadier
 General in 1867. Resigned his Army post to become the first United States
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Ulysses S. Grant in 1869.**



The Oregon Trail Project

A project of the Idaho Genealogical Society

GENEALOGY SOCIETY OFFERS OREGON TRAIL CERTIFICATE

The Oregon Trail Project is issuing special certificates to anyone whose ancestors came west via the Oregon Trail between the years 1811 and 1911. "This is a tribute to those hardy pioneers who came overland by wagon, handcart or foot along the Oregon Trail", said Jane Walls Golden, chairperson of the Oregon Trail Project. "Entire families, with all their worldly possessions in tow, left homes and loved ones to follow an inner voice that promised a better life 'out west'."

Recognizing descendants of Oregon Trail travelers commemorated the sesquicentennial (150th anniversary) of the peak year of westerly migration, Golden explained. "People began to head west of the Missouri River in 1811 using the Old Platte Road, she said. "But the exodus was at its height in 1843, and the Old Platte Road then became known as the Oregon Trail."

To qualify for an Oregon Trail certificate applicants must prove direct descent from a person who traveled any part of the Oregon Trail between 1811 and 1911. To receive an application or more information, write to the Oregon Trail Project at 4620 Overland Rd., #206, Boise, Idaho 83705. Please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

The Oregon Trail Project of Idaho is a non-profit organization dedicated to collecting, archiving and publishing data about the Oregon Trail.

CERTIFICATES AVAILABLE IDAHO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

PIONEER CERTIFICATE - available to anyone with an ancestor in Idaho on or before July 3, 1890.

EARLY SETTLER CERTIFICATE - available to anyone with an ancestor in Idaho from July 4, 1890 to December 31, 1900.

OREGON TRAIL CERTIFICATE - available to anyone whose ancestor traveled the Oregon Trail from 1811 to 1911.

For information and applications contact: Idaho Genealogical Society, 4620 Overland Road #204 Boise, Idaho 83705



PUBLICATIONS OF THE IDAHO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

IDAHO SURNAME INDEX..... 10.00 surnames researched by members of the IGS	1870 IDAHO CENSUS- hardbound..... 37.50
FOOTPRINTS, VOL. 1..... 12.50 pedigree of Pioneer Cert. Recipients thru 1988	1880 IDAHO CENSUS - hardbound..... 45.00
FOOTPRINTS, VOL. 2..... 12.50 pedigree of Pioneer Cert. Recipients thru 1989	1910 IDAHO CENSUS INDEX -hd 95.00
THE TASTE OF TIME..... 12.50 pioneer cookbook, solicited from Pioneer Cert. recipients thru 1988, modern recipes also..	CEMETERY RECORDS, VOL. 1..... 12.50 Firth Cem., Bingham Co., Firth, ID Just Cem., Bingham Co., Wapello. ID Iona Cem., Bonneville Co., Iona, ID Rosehill Cem., Bonneville Co., Idaho Falls, ID Sutton Cem., Madison Co., Archer, ID includes mid to late 1800- 1941, 242 pages.
HOLCOMBE-DOANE-HENKEY 10.50 Family history, hardbound, 1812-1983, 161 pgs.	OREGON TRAIL MAPS..... 5.00 attractive for hanging, shows landmarks, cutoffs
PEDIGREE CHARTS 5.00 attractive for wall hanging, five generations	

ORDERS: Idaho Genealogical Society, 4620 Overland Rd. #204, Boise, ID 83705

1995 JACKSON FAMILY REUNION



Date: Saturday, August 19, 1995

Time: 9 A.M.

**Place: Clarksburg, WV City Park
Nutterfort , Rt. 20 S.**

Location: Maple Shelter, first shelter to the right, via front

Bring: covered dish for noon lunch.

WREATH WILL BE PLACED AT JOHN JACKSON SR'S GRAVE

The Dan River Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution will place a wreath on John Jackson's grave, at the Jackson Cemetery on Pike St., in Clarksburg, WV, at 6 p.m. Kenneth Colby, a member of the chapter located in Dansville, VA, was instrumental in arranging for this honor.

BARNETT FAMILY REUNION

A reunion of Barnetts from all over the country and mainly, descendants of David Barnett (1755 VA-1837 SC) will take place in Smith County, Tennessee this fall.

For futher details contact:

Amy Dawn Barnett, 3025 Princess Lane, Plano, TX 75074

"RITCHIE COUNTY (WV) CEMETERIES THROUGH 1993"

A compilation of approx. 300 cemeteries/burying grounds in Ritchie Co., WV: hardbound, 860 pgs., 162 pg. index with approx. 20,000 names, county map indicates location of the cemeteries.

Book is "*User Friendly*", divided into districts: Clay, Grant, Murphy and Union. Each district listed in alphabetical order. Tombstone inscriptions are alphabetical order by surname.

PRICE: \$40.00 plus \$3.50 shipping.

Check or money order to: Ritchie County Historical Society, Inc.
200 South Church St.
Harrisville, WV 26362



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL HCPD GATHERING

**THURS. AUGUST 10 - SUN. AUGUST 13
YE ALL COME BACK NOW!**

REGISTRATION

Adults all three days: \$12.00, Postmarked by July 15, 1995

After July 15: \$15.00.

At door: \$18.00

Single day: \$7.00 postmarked by July 15, 1995

After July 15: \$8.00

At door: \$9.00

All unmarried children eighteen and under are admitted free but **MUST** be included on the registration form. **No registration required for Sunday service.**

Refer to last issue: Vol. XIII, ISSUE 2, pp.65-69 for more information and registration form.

INTERPRETATIONS OF FORT SEYBERT

Continued from Vol. XIII, Issue 2

by Ruth Ritter

Continuing with Mr. Lough's account

"The gate was now thrown open and Indians began to enter. Killbuck greeted Seybert by striking him in the mouth with the pipe end of his tomahawk, knocking loose his front teeth. This deed and the action of savages showed the settlers too late what they might expect, and confusion followed. Young Seybert refused to surrender and was overpowered. A man named Robertson managed to secrete himself and was the only one to escape.

The inmates were made prisoners, the money and valuables secured and the block house set on fire. A woman named Hannah Hinkle who was probably bedfast perished in the flames. The man Robertson escaped from the stockade, made his way unnoticed down the eastern bluff, followed the shelving rocks to the river, crossed over and fled across Shenandoah Mountain.

The Indians took their prisoners up the slope towards the South Fork mountain about a quarter of a mile. Here they divided them into two groups placing in one group those whom they selected as desirable for captives. Nothing of mercy or humanity entered into their choice, only expediency from the Indian point of view. The object of the Indian in preserving captives was to adopt them and thereby strengthen his tribe. He wanted brave young men who would make valiant warriors. He wanted

strong young women who could help the squaws do the work. He wanted no old people, no weaklings, no cowards. He preferred brunettes to blondes because they resembled his swarthy complexion more nearly. The fact that most of the captives preserved in Indian raids endured the hardships and privations to which they were subjected shows that the selections for physical fitness were well made.

At some point of time while the prisoners were being separated James Dyer, a fleet footed youth of fourteen, broke from among them and attempted escape by flight. So swift was he that his eager pursuers did not overtake him until he had reached the river about three quarters of a mile distant. Here in a cane brake, opposite the present dwelling of J. W. Conrad, he was overtaken. Because of his swiftness he was preserved.

Having selected and bound their captives the remaining prisoners, doomed to perish, were placed in a row, probably seated upon a log. At the last moment Mrs. Jacob Peterson was saved by the interposition of a brave who chose to spare her, but was stoutly opposed by the other warriors. He carried out his purpose, however, and placed her among the captives and gave her a pair of moccasins in which to travel.

About this time Roger Dyer,¹ who was among the doomed ones, was

¹ Gr-gr-gr-grandfather of author.

struck in the mouth with a tomahawk. His daughter, Mrs. Hawes,² also among the victims, saw him spit the broken teeth from his bleeding mouth, and fainted. When she recovered she had been placed among the captives and one of them placed in her stead. This change which saved her life was made because the Indians had among their many superstitions one which prevented their killing a person in a fainting condition.

The fatal moment had now come. The unfortunate victims were swiftly tomahawked, then scalped, and their bodies left lying where they fell—seventeen in all. The names of three have come down. Captain Seybert, Roger Dyer, and the Wallace boy. William Dyer had already been killed and a child was killed later.

The Indians had now done what they came to do, and started quickly on the return. They put their eleven captives in line, bore their wounded warrior, and started Indian-file northward up the mountain side. As they climbed the mountain a child belonging to one of the women, whose first name was Hannah, became fretful. She was unable to quiet it and one Indian, annoyed by the crying, took it from her, and seizing it by its feet, swung it overhead and brought its neck down into the fork of a small dogwood, where it was left hanging, dead or dying. The captives were made to march on and none permitted to look back.

² Sarah Dyer Hawes, gr-gr-gr-grandmother of author.

The Indians encamped the first night in Greenawalt Gap, a distance of nine miles from Fort Seybert. Here the warrior, wounded by young Seybert, died and was left in a cave far up against the mountain side, where his bones could be seen years afterward.

The second night's encampment was at Seneca. After that the journey was westward without recorded incident until they reached the Ohio River. Here young Seybert called attention to a flock of wild turkeys flying at a distance. Killbuck remarked that he had sharp eyes and asked if it was not he who had killed his warrior. Seybert replied that it was and that he would have killed him also if his father had not knocked his gun aside. Killbuck complimented the young man's bravery and told him that if he had killed him the warriors would have given up the attack and fled. He then told Seybert not to tell the Indians it was he shot had killed the warrior.

After a journey of nine days the band reached the Indian villages in Ohio near Chillicothe. The captives whose names are known were Nicholas Seybert, James Dyer,³ Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Peterson, and a Miss Hevener.

The next day after the massacre a relief party of soldiers led by Captain Brock, doubtless notified by the escaped Robertson, arrived on the scene. They had come from the valley of Virginia via

³ Brother of Sarah Dyer Hawes.



the gap which was thereafter named Brocks Gap.⁴ They could only bury the dead. These were interred in one common grave near where their bodies lay, and a mound of stones erected over them. The stones were removed many years ago by a road overseer who was given permission to take any but these, but who reversed the terms of his permit. The outline of the grave may still be seen and near it are a number of other graves of settler buried later.

Washington estimated that sixty persons, all told, perished in the raids upon the two forts. An act was passed by the Virginia Assembly in 1785 to rebuild Fort Seybert but its provisions were never used for a fortress again and the remains of the fort disappeared.⁵ Two of the cornerstones of the block house may yet be seen in J. C. Miller's yard where they have remained undisturbed and an arc of the palisade may be traced. While digging a post hole some years ago on the site of the fort a flowered teacup of colonial times was found at a depth of three feet. Mr. J. C. Miller is in possession of a rusty flint lock with the hammer standing cocked found west of the fort, while he thinks may have been in the hands of William Dyer when he was killed. That as his gun first missed fire and he drew back the hammer for a second trial, the bullets

of the Indians struck him and the weapon dropped from his verveless grasp where it lay until decay of the stock separated lock and barrel. Mr. Miller also has a number of bullets picked up in the vicinity of the fort, some of which have the appearance of having been chewed, as the Indians are known to have chewed their bullets, to cause them to inflict more terrible wounds.

The Heavner girl was probably the first captive to return, but no details of her escape are known. After a lapse of nearly two years James Dyer had gained the confidence of his captors and was taken with them on trading expeditions. While in Fort Pitt on one of these expeditions, he was sent with an Indian to buy bread. Eluding the watchfulness of his companion, he entered a cabin and sought protection. The trader's wife hid him behind a chest and threw a pile of furs over him. The Indians spent the afternoon searching for him. In the course of their search they entered the cabin and began throwing off the furs one by one. When he was almost uncovered they ceased their examination, and he was safe. An English trooper conveyed him six or seven miles on horseback from which place he reached friends in Pennsylvania.⁶ *to be continued.*

⁴Wayland, John W., *Virginia Valley Records*, 1930, p. 121, considers that the Gap was not named for a Captain Brock, but that there was a family of Brocks living in that vicinity very early. Further note: Early August County Records (Chalkley, Vol. III) speaks of a Brock's Creek.

⁵Hening, *Statutes*, Vol. VII, p. 180, *Benjamin Kinley, carpenter, was voted 2 shillings and sixpence per day for 6 days rebuilding Fort Syvers, by the Virginia Assembly in September 1756.*

⁶A tradition handed down to the descendants of Hester (Esther) Dyer Trumbo, one of James Dyer's daughter, is that upon his escape from the Indians James Dyer became so hungry that he ran down a rabbit which he skinned and ate raw. Years later he thought about the rabbit, wondering whether it might not have been sick, else he could not have caught it. However, all stories pertaining to James Dyer emphasize his fleetness of foot. Story from Mrs. Florence Mae Strawn (1938) of Ottawa, Illinois.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTION OF SERGEANT JOSEPH B. ROBINSON

**CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF
COMPANY B 17TH VIRGINIA CAVALRY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY**

Editor's Note:
Dictated to James W. Robinson in the year 1907. Corrections and additions made thereto at later dates. It is presented with the same grammar and spellings as the original. Submitted by James F. Allman, PO Box 84, Weston, WV 26452
continued from:
Vol. XII, Issue 2, p. 106.

The only thing of importance that occurred during this time was a small charge made on us by the Union soldiers one foggy morning near Buffalo. John Calvin Medsker, a member of our company was captured. Jenkins immediately pitted his forces against the enemy and drove them away in defeat but was unable to recapture Medsker. Late in the fall we abandoned that section of the country and went towards winter quarters. We stopped in Monroe County for a short while and at thisce some of the boys did a considerable amount of foraging. Abe ...fer(Piefer), who later became captain of Company K, went one night to a holeapples which was owned by a nearby farmer and was badly peppered withts by a gun in the hands of a negro. Abe was badly crippled fory days and sat about sulkily threatening to kill the negro. Ining the camp from t is place, we stopped on a magnificent farm andofficers were entertained at the farmers' houses. The farmer owned ...lock of turkeys and and the alarm was raised in the night that the boys ... stolen the turkeys. The officers immediately called the men into ...e and made a search at the camp, but

could find nothing at Luther Skinn ..of the Lewis County company and hastily concealed the stolen treasur.... was standing smilingly ib(n) line with inspection proceeded. From there ... went to Salem, Roanoke County, where we stayed a short time and from ...re to camp Zircle near the same place. This winter the 17th Virginiaiment was organized and the Harrison County Company was divided intopany B and Company K. Company B was organized with the following officers

Commissioned.

Captain Edward Grandison Smith
First Lieutenant James R. Adams
Second Lieutenant James A. Hornor
Third Lieutenant John Pridmore

Non-commissioned.
Sergeants.

First James McCann
Second Lewis R. Hoff
Third Edward D. Reynolds
Fourth Joseph B. Robinson
Fifth Rezin Cain

Corporals

First A.J. Hardway
Second Rush Golden
Third Norval G. Patton
Fourth A. J. West

Abraham Piefer was commissioned Captain of Company K.

The object of the organization of the 17th Virginia Regiment Cavalry was to do fighting in the mountains of western Virginia with long range rifles, but the regiment was not destined to fulfill that mission. While in winter quarters at camp Zircle, we were detailed several times to protect certain

places which were threatened by the Union soldiers. We were taken on one trip to Murfreesboro, Tennessee at about the time Bragg fought Rosencranse. We went on another trip to near Bristol, Tennessee and camped for a few days and in March the Washington Salt Works were threatened and we were sent there, but failed to have any trouble. During our camp at this place we lost no men by sickness; and we gained James McCann, John Pridmore and Dow Lewis who were transferred from the infantry, Stonewall Jackson's Brigade. We broke camp late in April, 1864, at about which time Wilson Smith and myself were taken to the hospital suffering from measles, and George Davis with mumps. As a result I was not able to get back to the company for forty-five days and, of course, all I know about the company's activities during that period of time is what I have been told. At least, I know that our regiment broke camp with instructions to join General Lee in his Gettysburg march, I am told that General Jenkins' command marched over the mountains and united with Lee's forces near Brandy Station, in Culpepper county. I understand that when General Lee was making his arrangements again to invade the country north of the Potomac River he transferred General Jenkins' command from the western part of the state to Brandy Station, where Lee was concentrating his troops preparatory to the northern invasion. The cavalry of General J.E.B. Stuart was greatly strengthened by Jenkins' command and in the battle which followed at Brandy Station and neighborhood from about June 6th to 8th something like ten thousand cavalrymen were pitted against a smaller number of Union cavalry; and at the same time General Lee was concentrating three army corps under Generals Longstreet, Hill, and Ewell to begin the northern invasion. In this campaign, Jenkins' command was attached to General Early's division, and Early's division was made the advance guard of Ewell's corps on the entire march from Brandy Station to Gettysburg. It is said that the first army corps to start the northward march was that of General Ewell following the fierce cavalry battle of Stuart. On the 10th day of June, 1863, Ewell's corps was preceded by General Jenkins and Imboden's brigades into the Shenandoah Valley. The arrangement was that Ewell should be followed in turn by Hill and Longstreet, and General J.E.B. Stuart should protect the rear of the rear corps, and do scout duty on both the right and left of the three army corps. Ewell's three divisions and a score of batteries marched through Sperryville, Gains Mills, Cross Roads and Flint Hill, and arrived at Cederville on June 12th, on the banks of the Shenandoah. On the 12th, General Millroy had planted McReynolds' Union brigade at Stone Bridge, some distance toward Berryville so as to connect Winchester with Harpers Ferry. General Rhodes advanced to that place. General Jenkins was ordered to proceed Rhodes. While General Early reached the main road on the morning of the 13th, at Newton, and proceeded towards Winchester, General Johnson was directed to reach the valley along the Front royal road on the right. It is said that all this time General Millroy had suspicion that he was being faced by a force superior to his own, which was soon to attack him, and had taken but small means to ascertain the position and strength of his opposing forces. Millroy sent out two or three reconnoitering parties and the one he sent over the Front Royal road met with Jenkins' command and were sent pell mell back to Millroy's command, which is said to have been his first information that he was being faced by superior forces of the confederate army. At Winchester, Ewell's corps met and defeated Millroy's corps, and General R.S. Northcott of Clarksburg was taken a prisoner. I am informed that the Seventeenth Cavalry, and especially company B did valiant service, although I was not in this battle as I did not arrive upon the field from my sick leave until Ewell's men were making the last successful charge against the Union forces. I re-joined my company the following day and Jenkins' command came into a fierce contact with the Union forces at Martinsburg and defeated them. Jenkins' command then marched to Williamsport, Maryland, and from there on the 16th of June, General Jenkins, commanding two thousand cavalrymen, entered Greencastle, Pennsylvania, the first village in that state to be visited or reached by Confederate troops. The same night, we reached Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and bought with Confederate money and confiscated large stores of goods and provisions. When Jenkins arrived in Chambersburg, the population thought the whole Confederate army was invading the place and the Jenkins would prosecute his raid with relentless vigor. However, on the following day he wheeled his forces to the south and marched back to Williamsport, where General Rhodes and his three brigades had taken possession of the left bank of the Potomac. On June 22nd, our command, under Jenkins, was again the first Confederate brigade to enter Chambersburg, while at the same time General Early's division, to which we were attached, took possession of Cavetown at the

base of South Mountain. General Rhodes reached Greencastle the same day and General Johnson arrived there the next day. General Early was required to cover the right wing of the army and to watch the roads leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia to protect the army's flank from danger in that direction. This, of course, was a duty assigned to General J.E.B. Stuart who seems to have been engulfed or lost in his own ambitions at a distant place from the approaching battle. Our command, as a part of Early's division, preceded Ewell's other two divisions into Carlisle on the 26th day of June, and the same day our command accompanied Early's division into the town of Gettysburg, and drove out a Pennsylvania regiment of Union soldiers. Our regiment, during this time, did much scout work in the vicinity of York and Carlisle. During this time at Cashtown, Pennsylvania, an advanced guard was formed out of Companies A and B. These guards struck upon the trail of a regiment of Union soldiers and we followed them on the forks of a road. Company A's advance took the road that showed no trail, but Company B's guard, consisting of Lieutenant Pridmore, Sergeant Hoff, Sergeant Robinson, and Sergeant Cain, followed the same until we began to run into squads of Union Soldiers, ranging from five to fifteen, which we took by surprise and through our yells and curses as we came to each squad we compelled them to break their arms over the fences and go to the rear. Our squad next came in sight of the Union regiment and Lieutenant Pridmore placed a white handkerchief on a pile and the entire regiment stacked its arms preparatory to surrender. At this juncture, Colonel French came upon the scene with all of the 17th regiment and commanded our advance guard to halt. This gave the surrendering regiment encouragement and they picked up their arms and walked off unmolested. Why Colonel French permitted this to be done is still a mystery.

During the entire Gettysburg campaign it was the duty of the 17th Virginia cavalry to act as an advance guard and to protect the left flank of Early's infantry. On the first day of the battle, Early's division fought on the left flank of Ewell's corps. Two days before the opening of the battle of Gettysburg, Ewell's corps marched to within a short distance of Harrisburg and was preparing to attack that place when he was ordered not to do so by General Lee who, it is said, feared it would be too far from his base of supplies to attempt to engage in a general battle. Ewell, Early, Rhodes, Johnson, and Jenkins were recalled from the vicinity of Harrisburg to a point between Chambersburg and Cashtown for the purpose of making an attack on the combined Union forces somewhere in that locality. Our regiment, along with other cavalry forces of Early's division, was ordered from Carlisle on the 30th of June, and camped that night at Herdlersburg about five miles from Gettysburg. The following morning we marched on to the highway connecting Hunterstown and Mummusburg (?), and then marched directly as an advance guard for Early's division until we reached the battle field. Our regiment reconnoitered and scouted in advance of Ewell's corps to see that an attack was not made by the enemy from either the front or from the left. After the better part of Ewell's corps had been placed in position to the left of Hill's corps an effort was made to place Early's division on the extreme left flank of Ewell's corps. Before Early's infantry was placed in position, our brigade and other cavalry were directed to make a reconnoissance of the situation to the left of Ewell's lines close to a wooded area. We advanced to the top of a rolling hill and, as we reached the summit, we could hear firing between Hill's corps and the enemy, and also some random firing from Ewell's forces to our immediate right. When we reached the top of the elevation, which I am informed is now known as Seminary Ridge, we could see for miles to our right, lines of Southern soldiers in position or getting into formation for the great conflict. We could also see across the depression of ground on the opposite elevation, known as Cemetery Ridge, Union soldiers in action and getting into position.

It was along in the forenoon of July first when we marched up on Seminary Ridge. Our observation of the situation was soon disturbed by a heavy fire from the entrenched and advancing Union forces from the extreme right wing of the Union battle line. The Union forces had entrenched themselves in and near the town of Gettysburg and, while we were not in close gunshot of range of the enemy yet as they advanced it became necessary for us to hold the picket line until Early's infantry could arrive. For quite a little time we held the line, although the Union forces were advancing upon us all the while and also were getting in closer range of us. We were further handicapped from making a charge

against the enemy because substantial fences prevented our makin a regular cavalry charge against the enemy who we supposed to by infantrymen. During the time we were thus engaged in holding the line, General Jenkins showed good judgement and good bravery. He rose back and forth in front of our lines wringing his hands and begging us to hold our ground until the infantry could relieve us. Finally, Early's infantry arrived and we were ordered to fall back. We sat on our horses on top of Seminary ridge and sew Early's infantry advance toward the enemy. They threw down fences and attached the enemy. The(i)s happened along tin the forenoon and our brigade, along with the other cavalry regiments to which we were attached, was sent back over the hill and ordered not to dismount.



The Prince family name is of Anglo-Saxon origin and is said to have been derived from the position of prince or minor ruler and was probably first used as a nickname. It was anciently found in Wales where it may have originated altho some authorities say that it was of Norman origin and came into Wales after 1066 when William the Conqueror overran England. At a slightly later date the name appeared in Berkshire, Devonshire, Shropshire and the county of Salop.

In 1548 a Prince of Salop was granted arms and a John Prince was sheriff of Noower in 1608.

John Prince of the Berkshire line was rector of East Sheffield. His eldest son John emigrated to America about 1633. He was first at Watertown, then Hingham and Nantasket, finally locating at Hull, Mass. He was the father of several children, John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha, Job, Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Benjamin, Isaac, Deborah and Thomas to give a splendid start to the family in the New World.

Others members of the family came to the New World, Richard and Robert to Salem, Mass., in 1639 and Thomas to Gloucester in 1649. They too married and brought forth substantial families.

A John Prince located in New York before the close of the century. Daniel Prince came to America with the British forces under Burgoyne in 1777. He remained here, never married and was the father of eight children.

Others of the name also settled in the Colonies but left few records. These included Mary Prince, a Quaker; Nathaniel of Salem and William of Dover. They have since scattered to practically every state in the Union.

In the Revolutionary War several served with distinction on the side of the Colonists coming from Massachusetts, Virginia and South Carolina.

The coat of arms of the family is described as: Arms-Gules a saltire or surmounted of a cross engrailed ermine. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, or a cubit arm habited guiles, cuffed ermine, holding in the hand proper three pineapples gold, stalked and leaved vert.

Submitted to HCPD by Matha Byrd
 "Weston Independent", 26 Apr. 1950



NEW SINCE APRIL 1, 1995

NUMBER	TITLE	DONER
OB 19	Bleigh Obituaries & Misc. Information	Cary Williams
ML 94	Echoes of Valor	Ed Allman
AP 22	Appalachian Discovery	
FA 351	The Family of Jacob Weatherholt 1760-1837	Ed Allman
FA 352	The Family Ravenscroft - Descendants of James & Sarah (Ravenscroft) Jones	Nancy Jackson
FA 353	Steinbeck	Criss F. Steinbeck
FA 354	Some Martin Cousins	
FA 356	Harvey Family of Garrett Co., MD	Richard Harvey
AP 12	Straight Up From The Sky	
CS 69	Green County, PA 1820-1850-1880 Census	
RB	Withers Chronicles of Border Warfare	Removed
LO 112	History of The Great Kanawha Valley	
VA 66	Virginia Genealogist Vol. 17	HCPD
VA 67	Virginia Genealogist Vol. 18	HCPD
VA 68	Virginia Genealogist Vol. 19	HCPD
VA 69	Virginia Genealogist Vol. 20	HCPD
JO 350	St. Lucie River Whig Newsletter	
Added to FA 111	Butcher Information	Frances Butcher
Added to FA 280	Cain Information	Thomas Cain
RF 85 - # change	Debrett Ancestry Research	
RF 84	All About Upshur County	Noel Tenney
OS 18	Grants	
MI 35	Where Are All These Crosses Coming From	Joy Gilchrist
MI 36	The United States Academic Decathlon	
BR 20	Lewis County Birth Records	HCPD
OB 27	Lewis County Obituaries, Births, Marriages	HCPD
LR 30	Monongalia County, WV 1784-1820	
FA 203	Another Eagle/Eagle Cousin w/Poling-Pullia-Wyckoff Ester-Ohrendorff and Casto	Nancy Casto Scardina
JO 13	HCPD Journal Vol. XII 1994	HCPD

RF 82	Genealogical Research (British Info)	Barry Woofler
Added to JO 327	Vandalia Journal 1994 - Four Issues	Harriet Haslings
JO 185	Tri County Researcher	
VA 71	Virginia Genealogist Vol. 21	HCPD
VA 72	Virginia Genealogist Vol. 22	HCPD
VA 73	Virginia Genealogist Vol. 23	HCPD
MA 56	Tyler County Marriages 1815-1890	Wes Cockran
FA 250	Queen Family Books - Index	
WV 145	West Virginia Yesterday & Today	Joy Gilchrist
RF 86	Clarksburg Telephone Directory 1960	Joy Cilchrist
Added to FA 324	Heflin-Cooper-Ellis	Raymond R. Heflin
Added to FA 352	Cain Family	Nancy Jackson
# change OB 17 to		
OB 27	Lewis County Obituaries	
RF 55	Pricketts Fort and The Pioneers of Western Virginia	
#changed:		
MI 8 to ML 96	The German Terror In France	
RF 5 to ML 95	Foreign Origins	
FA 250 to FA 360	VA/WV Revolutionary War Records Vol. 1	
FA 251 to FA 361	VA/WV Revolutionary War Records Vol. 2	
FA 252 to FA 362	VA/WV Revolutionary War Records Vol. 3	
FA 363	VA/WV Revolutionary War Records Vol. 4	
JO 360	Cornerstone Clues	
DE 20	Barbour County Deaths 1853-1919	
	Wills 1839-1889	
CS 6	Randolph County Tax List	David Armstrong
WV 146	WV Division of Culture & History Annual Report 1993-94	
WV 147	WV State Capitol Complex - Master Plan	
WV 150	Archives & History Commission Minutes	Joy Gilchrist
LO 154	National Register Historic Places	Joy Gilchrist
Added to FA 15	Flesher Information	David Armstrong
ML 97	Area Military Participants of World War II	Archie Bennett
NC 13	News Clippings - Kept by Maude (Life) Butcher	Archie Bennett
OB 40 through		
OB 55	Obituaries - Gilmer County Papers	Doris Radabaugh
FA 355	KORTRYK-CUTRIGHT (Sebastian - John & Rebecca (Truly)	
	Cutright - Samuel & Charity (Cutright) Pringle - Benjamin	
	& Catherine (Wolfe) Cutright - Jermiah & Barbara (Pence) Lanham	
BR 11	Births - Marriages - Deaths Misc. Records 1914-1978	Archie Bennett
Added to FA 15	Freeman Material	Louise Righman
FA 357	MISCELLANEOUS FAMILIES	
	Barnett	Amy Barnett
	Butcher	Frances Butcher
	Farris	
	Fugua	
	Harness	David Armstrong
	Hughes	Suzanna Siders
	Orton	Maxine Downey
	Parsons	Ethlyn Parsons
	Pepper	
	Richards	Nancy Jackson

FA 357	MISCELLANEOUS FAMILIES Westfall	
LO 65	Jackson's Mill and Misc. Jackson Info	Robert McWhorter
FA 358	Jackson Family	Irene G. Smith
RF 88	Holdings - Lewis J. Ort Library - Frostburg State College	
FA 359	Michael Stump Sr. of Virginia 1709-1768	HCPD
ML 98	We Will Know What War IS	HCPD
LO 105	Now And Long Ago	HCPD
ML 99	Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation - 130th Anniversary	Joy Gilchrist
SC 14	Lessons By The Lake	Joy Gilchrist
CS 70	Monroe County Census 1870 - Nicholas County Census 1870	
JO 357	The Record - National Archives	Joy Gilchrist

NEW SINCE MAY 1, 1995

NUMBER	TITLE	DONOR	PRICE
VA 18	The German Element In Virginia	Charles Heckert	\$5.00
FA 367	Ancestors & Descendants of William Coburn	Matha Byrd	3.50
MP 19	WV Geological Survey Map Randolph Co		1.00
RF 5	Weston City Directory	Erseline Rumbach	
MP 31	Pennsylvania Township Maps		
SC 15	A History of Education In West Virginia		
FA 251	Rohrbough Family	Smith	
FA 252	Smith Family	Smith	
WV 148	A Touch of Charisma	Bob McWhorter	
OS 20	Crow Family Info		
# change MI 29 to FA 370	Jackson Story Cashbook to Edward & Martha Miller Jackson		
JO 70	Jackson's Mill 4-H Conference Center Newsletter		
JO 72	State Preservation Historic Newsletter (Details)		
JO 95	The Colonial Genealogist Vol. IX Issue 1	Raymond Wolfe	
LO 105	Lewis County History	HCPD	
CR 18	The Minute Book of Sussex Co. NJ	Nancy Jackson	
CR 17	Hampshire County Records	HCPD	
CR 19	Lewis County Court Docket Index 1915-1977		
FA 368	Pioneer Descendants of French Creek Pioneers	Joyce Cottrill	
OS 30	Odom Family Tree Newsletter 1994		
OS 31	Odom Family Tree Newsletter 1995		
OS 21	Will Book A - Lewis County 1820-1881	HCPD	
MP 32	United States Maps - 1) North Eastern ; 2) Eastern		
WV 156	West Virginia Association of Museums		
WV 157	West Virginia Miscellaneous		
FA 369	Stonewall Jackson Newsclippings and Misc.		
AP 13	Bits of Mountain Speech	Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Bunch	2.00
US 21	Encyclopedia of Southern Culture	Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Bunch	60.00
FA 370	Jackson's Mill - Who Lived There	Holly Roth niece of Joyce Cottrill	
ML 101	Civil War Diary of Walter Fields	Berry McWhorter	
IN 12	Tragedy of the Wahk Shum	Donald Hines	3.00

FA 371	Ankrom Genealogy 1659-1988	Wes Cockran	60.00
FA 372	Squire Family History	Evelyn Paugh	10.00
WI 1	Upshur County Wills	Noel Tenney	4.00
WV 149	West Virginia University Government Handbook	Bob McWhorter	1.00
WI 4	Cabel County Index 1800-1900	Sheri Pettit	
WV 155	Staunton Parkersburg Turnpike	Phylliss Baxter	
CS 73	Berks Co., PA Taxables List 1752		
CS 72	Jackson Co. Census 1850	Earl Balsley	
JO 177	KYOWVA	Sheri Pettit	

MAGAZINES

Our Heritage Vol. 35 Issues 1 & 2	Harriett Huebinger
West Virginia Blue Book Vol. 64 - 1980	Joyce Cottrill
West Virginia Blue Book Vol. 65 - 1981	Joyce Cottrill
West Virginia Blue Book Vol. 66 - 1982	Joyce Cottrill

ROOT DIGGERS

1. The first ten queries were submitted by **Irene H. Boggs**, P.O. Box 710, Richwood, WV 26261.

Seeking dates of birth and death and places of birth and death of **LYDIA ANN KNIGHT**, d/o **JOHN AND ELIZABETH 'BETSY' (LEWIS) KNIGHT** and married first to **JOHN M. DUFFIELD** and second to **NATHAN DOWNS BARNETT**.

Seeking dates of birth and death and places of birth and death of **MARY DODRILL** w/o of **GEORGE MOLLOHAN**. She was the d/o **WILLIAM EARL 'ENGLISH BILL' DODRILL**.

Seeking information on **MARTHA 'PATSY' KIRK BELL**, w/o **MARTIN VAN BUREN RIFFLE**.

Date and place of death of **AMOS R. LAUGHLIN**, h/o of **VIRGINIA E. FLEMING**. He was born in Jan. 1832 in Crawford Co., PA. He settled in Calhoun Co., WV.

Seeing parents of, dates of birth and death, places of birth and death, marriage date of **JAMES LAUGHLIN** and **MARY LINDMAN (LINDEMANN)**. They may have been born in PA.

Seeking date of death and place of burial of **JOHN MARTIN FLEMING**. He was born 26 Oct. 1810, married 12 Apr. 1838 to **MARY ANN FLEMING**, and was the s/o **JOHN AND ANN (MARTIN) FLEMING**.

Seeking date and place of death of **PAULCER BUTCHER PARSON**. He was born Jul. 1823 and married **STATIRA 'SARA' CONNOLLY**, 11 Oct. 1842. He was the s/o **JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH (BUSH) PARSONS**. May have died in Calhoun Co., WV.

Seeking parents of, dates of birth and death and places of birth and death of **JOHN COOPER**. He was the husband of **SARAH 'SALLY' DEWEESE**. He was probably born ca. 1825. He raised his family in Braxton Co., WV. He may have come from Greenbrier Co., WV.

Seeking parents of, dates of birth and death and places of birth and death, and marriage date of **SARAH 'SALLY' DEWEESE**. She was the w/o **JOHN COOPER**. County origin unknown. May have been Braxton or Gilmer Co., WV.

2. I'm compiling a descendency of the **ROBERT MEANS FAMILY** and would like to correspond with anyone who is familiar with the following families: **ABRAHAM HINZMAN, WALTER WILSON, GEORGE AND WILLIAM BORAM, JACOB HESS, WILLIAM CARTER, HENRY GLAZE, ALEXANDER McQUAIN, MADISON BURTON** or any of the **LOVELLS**. Contact: **Connie Street, Franklin, Wapello. IA 52653**
3. Anyone working on the **NEFF, KINCHELOE, PEGGS, BOWERS** and a black named **FLETCHER ROLLINS**? Contact: **Aristotle Rollins, 4116 Hunting Drive, Hermitage, TN 37076**.
4. I am looking for information on the following people: **SYNTHIA (CYNTHIA) ANN ELLIS**, her children are: **VIRGINIA MILDRED ELLIS** and **TYRES** who married **SARAH ROHRBOUGH** in 1871. **MICHAEL FISHER**, dau. **ELIZABETH FISHER-BURKHAMMER** who was born 1810? and died 1893. **MICHAEL** was probably born 1780. And, **DAVID HANSON LINGER'S** family. Thank you. Contact: **Debbie Malec, P.O. Box 167, Waterford, OH 45786**
5. **JOSEPH MAXSON II & BETHIA MAXSON** both d. NJ 1747. They had 4 dau's. and 6 sons. **JOSEPH III, ZEBULON, SIMEON, MOSHER, NATHAN & EPHRIAM**. All except **SIMEON** had only one son. **SIMEON** had 9 sons. Most of **JOSEPH II** grandsons moved to Salem-Harrison, WV or nearby area in 1789. I have indexed genealogy which includes 700 plus descendants, with 300 indexed spouses. I will send free in exchange for your line from this pair. Contact: **Al Maxson, 427 E. Pattison, Ely, MN 55731, (218) 365-3217**.
6. The following ten queries were submitted by: **Jim Woofter, 1567 15th St. NW, Canton, OH 44703-1008**.

Seek info **HELMER G. ANDERSON** who m. **MARY WOOFTER** in 1925. Who were his parents and dates and locations? One daughter, **JOAN (ANDERSON) TIBBS**.

Seek info on **LLOYD R. KENNEDY** who was b. 21 Mar. 1858 and m. **CLARA LEE WOOFTER** in Lewis county 22 May 1877. Who were his parents and where born? Any info on 4 children **WILLIE A., ERLO, CHARLES E. and IDA MYRTLE KENNEDY**?

Seek info on **ETTA CATHERINE STRALEY** b. Dec. 1870 m. **CHARLES EMORY WOOFTER** 09 Jul. 1890 Freemansburg area. Who were her parents and locations?

Seek info on **FRANK D. MOODY** m. **MARY ELIZABETH WOOFTER** b. 01 Aug. 1914 Weston area. Who were his parents, when and where born? Info on children: **LEONARD D., DORTHY IRENE and WILLIAM LAWRENCE**.

Seek info on **JAMES G. WHITE** who m. **MABEL FREDA WOOFTER** in Weston on 14 Oct. 1916. Who were his parents and when and where born? Info on children **WILMA LEA, JAMES**

SPILLMAN, ANNABELLA, JOSEPH ELDEN, WILLIAM GLENN, BERYL LINDEN and BARBARA IRENE WHITE.

Seek info on **RAY STARCHER** who m. **MILDREN VIRGINIA WOOFTER** 24 Jul. 1927 Weston. Who were his parents and when and where born, any children?

Seek info on **JAMES McKINLEY** who m. **LAURA EFFIE WOOFTER** in Churchville area. Who were his parents and when and where born? Any info on children: **HOKE, MAY, LUCINDA BIRD, LAURA GRACE, PAUL WOOFTER** and **CLARA EFFIE McKINLEY.**

Seek info on **ANNA CURRENCE** b. 1875 Weston, m. **DR. JESSIE ALFRED WOOFTER** July 1900 Weston. Who were her parents and where is he buried?

Seek info on **ELTHEL GASTON WESTON** who m. **DR. JESSIE ALFRED WOOFTER** 04 Sept. 1921. Who were her parents, when and where born and bur.? One daughter, **IDA MAY WOOFTER** who died 1922, where buried?

Seek info on **JOHN S. W. FARNSWORTH** who m. **FLORINDA WOOFTER**, 31 Dec. 1857 in Weston area. Who were his parents, what does S.W. stand for, when and where born? Info on children: **GAY, ELLA BLANCHE, HOMER** and **MARCUS FARNSWORTH?**

7. I am seeking historical details of the school house (which is now a dwelling) at Romine Mills near the Monroe Chapel Methodist Church. Also would like to know about any schools prior to 1850 located on Stouts or Bird's Run in Harrison Co. Are there any old church baptism spots in the vicinity of the intersection of Routes 57 and 20 in Harrison Co. Contact: **K. C. Priest**, 92 Upton Dr., South Charleston, WV 25309.

8. Seeking information on **JAMES ROMINE** b. ca 1750-60, place unknown, and wife **ELIZABETH MIDDLETON** ? b. 1750-60. Both are buried in Batton Cemetery, Harrison Co., WV.

Also seeking information on **JOHN MIDDLETON** buried Batton Cem. Who were his parents?

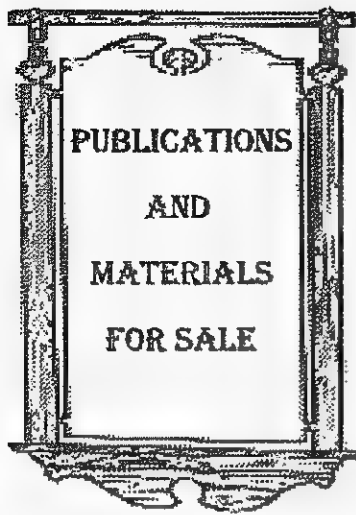
Seeking information on **NANCY** b. ca 1803, w/o **JACOB D. "Big Jake" MARPLE**. Was she a **PATTON** or a **STACKHOUSE/STOCKHOUSE**. Contact: **Linda MEYERS**, 9682 Woodgate Lane, Byron, IL 61010-9556, 815-234-4207.

9. Need info. on **JOHN ESMONDS** who marr. **ELIZABETH STRALEY**, d/o **GEORGE & ELIZABETH STRALEY**, 25 Nov. 1836 Lewis Co., WV. What is John's relationship to **SAMUEL EDMONDS** who married **JANE (DETAMORE?)** in the 1840's p/o **NANCY EDMONDS-BURKHAMMER**.

Need info. on **ELIZABETH EDMONDS** m/o **HANNAH** who married **WILLIAM BAILEY** 21 Jan. 1819 and **ELIZABETH** who married **JOHN FLESHER** 5 Jan. 1826. Is Elizabeth, John & Samuel's gr'm? I found an Elizabeth in Harrison Co. Deed Book 1785-1810. Contact: **Debbie Malec**, PO Box 167, Waterford, OH 45786.

REPRINT * REPRINT * REPRINT

**THE 1870 Barbour County WV Census has been reprinted.
See Publications and Materials for Sale, this issue!**



Volume I, II, III of the Journal - Condensed. Every name index. Family histories, public records of all types, cemetery listings, queries, etc., pertaining to the history and genealogy of Central WV, with special emphasis on Lewis, Harrison, Upshur, Gilmer, Barbour, & Randolph Counties. \$30.00

Past issues of the Hacker's Creek Journal - Vol. IV-X. Issued quarterly by HCPD. Contents same as above, plus notification of happenings in Central WV, letters to & from members, etc. Five parts per volume - four issues and index. At least 200 pages per volume. \$27/volume postpaid for non-members; \$22/volume. Specify volume.

Early Lewis & Harrison Co. (W) VA. Families, Their Descendants and Allied Families - A collection five-generation charts compiled by members of HCPD. Indexed. Vol. I (290 charts); \$17/volume. Specify volume.

Yesteryears - by Bill Adler. A collection of material abstracted from early Weston, Lewis Co., WV, news-papers and published as a column in the 1980's in the "Weston Democrat." A MUST for genealogical and historical research in Lewis County. Indexed. Vol. I \$12; Vol. II/\$15; Vol. III/\$12.

Maps of Historic Sites on Hacker's Creek - by Robert B. Smith. Shows locations of churches, schools, cemeteries, forts, Indian camps, early settlers, Indian massacres on Hacker's Creek in northern Lewis Co & parts of Harrison & Upshur counties, WV. Staple bound in booklet form. Small/\$5.

Marriage Bonds & Marriage Records (1816-1865) - Lewis County, (West) Virginia compiled by Robert B. Smith & Howard Bonnett. Bride, groom, minister, bondsmen, parents where given, dates of marriage and/or minister's return for all extant marriage bonds & records. Arranged alphabetically by bride and groom and separated by bonds and records. 34,000 names, 250 pages. Copies of originals may be obtained from HCPD. \$21.00.

Cemetery Records of Lewis County and Adjacent Areas - Eight volumes compiled by Matha Byrd with assistance from HCPD members. Readings of various cemeteries in Lewis, Braxton, and Harrison counties, WV, with additions from extant obituaries. \$12 per volume. Indexed and staple bound. Specify volume.

They Started It All - by Joy Gilchrist with assistance from Robert B. Smith. A guide to Historic Hacker's Creek, 64 pages of history on 34 historic sites. Easy reading. 64 pages. \$9.50.

A Pictorial History of Old Lewis County: The Crossroads of Central West Virginia, by Charles & Joy Gilchrist. 223 years of Lewis Co history packed in 224 pages, 310 photographs. War of 1812 soldiers from Harrison County: lists of Lewis Co men who served in the Home Guard during the Civil War (by unit). Both lists never before published. \$42.00.

Obituaries, Births and Marriages: From the Weston Independent - Lewis County, WV 1942-1943 compiled by Matha Byrd for HCPD. The book includes all of the obituaries, births and marriage from 1942-1943 as listed in the Weston Independent, the former paper of Lewis County. \$14.00.

Death Records of Lewis County, WV - Compiled by Hartzel Strader and Alan Strader. From the Lewis County Court House Death Records. Soft bound. Index. Volume I 1853-1886. Volume II 1887-1905. Volume III 1906-1929 \$15.00. Specify volume.

Birth Records of Lewis County, WV - Compiled by Hartzel Strader and Alan Strader. From the Lewis County Court House Birth Records. Soft bound. Index. Volume I 1853-1868. Volume II 1869-1877. \$15.00. Specify volume.

1880 West Virginia Census - Compiled by William Marsh. Fourteen hard bound volumes with three or four counties per volume. Volume 14 is the Index to all the surnames for West Virginia 1880. Vols. 1-13 \$38.50. Vol. 14 \$78.00. Specify county.

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